OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

Monthly & Annual Reports Drop Out

INDIA GOVERNMENT'S NEW ROUTINE

Fate Of Hindu Code Bill

NEW DELHI, (By Air).

THE British Government of India had little to hide while the Republican India has little to disclose.

Three instances should illustrate the point.

A statement of income and receipts of the Government of India used to be Gazetted every month right upto the time of Independence, the war years not excluding. It is no longer published, presumably "in public interest."

Every attached office of the Government of India used to publish its Annual Report, was examined by the Government, which often issued a resolution, expressing its reactions. These reports were discontinued during the war and have rarely been revived. Even the local bodies continue to take advantage of the war and no longer publish their Anual Reports.

The Budget Papers in the olden days used to give full and detailed information of the every head of expenditure. This rule no longer holds good.

One item from the Ministry of Broadcasting is cited to illustrate the point. The total estimated expenditure of the News Services Division of All-India Radio amounts to Rs. 18,21,500. The breakup of this amount is as under:—

Pay of Officers	Rs. 4,67,400
Pay of establishment	Rs. 4,52,600
Travelling and other allowances	Rs. 2,89,000
Allowances to artists	Rs. 1,40,000
Other charges	Rs. 4,72,500
Total	Rs. 18,21,500

The Information Minister, Dr. B. V. Keskar, told Parliament on June 26 that on May 5, a teleprinter of the United Press of America had been installed by the Government in the News Service Division of the All-India Radio, that it charges per annum were Rs. thirty per mile and that from the date of its installation to June 16, 3,300 news items were received on the teleprinter of which 800 items were used.

A New Service

The Budget estimates, however, do not disclose what payments are made to news agencies and what amount was spent on its own reporters by the All-India Radio. Moreover, the Minister did not disclose the payment made to the United Press of America for its news service. Surely it could not be Rs. twenty-seven thousand a year, Rs. thirty per mile per year is the rental of the telegraph line and could not include the payment for news service.

The issue is an important one. The news services of All-India Radio are centralised at New Delhi. The Government subscribes to the services of the Press Trust of India-Reuter, United Press of India and the United Press of America in addition to employing its own reporters. The first question relates to the United Press of America whose service commenced from May 5 this year. Where the services of the Indian and foreign news agencies completely inadequate to force the Government to take a new service? Or were there some extraneous circumstances, which compelled the Government to woo the United Press of America?

Lastly, there is the role of All India Radio's own reporters. What service do they perform, if the Government have to subscribe to four services, two Indian and two foreign. Is their employment a part of the Government policy of full employment in free society. Some explanation is needed.

Why An Extra Hand?

The Government has estimated Rs. 16,35,000 for the Bureau of Press Information in the current year. The Bureau has 39 officers to do Government's publicity. And yet, it has engaged the services of an outsider to write the history of Indian Railways for a modest sum of Rs. 10,000. There is also a Government publication, called the History of Indian Railways, which was recently brought up to date. The literature published and circulated with the re-grouping of the Railways also contains a brief history of all the principal railways. No comments are needed.

The Prime Minister should be congratulated for focusing everyone's attention to the diplorable condition of housing in this country. The Prime Minister has also set up a Special Department of Housing. The Works Minister, Sardar Swaran Singh, speaking in Parliament last week promised to eradicate the evil of slums.

Town-Planning Vagaries

Mubarakpur Kotla is a suburb of New Delhi. A large area nearby was recently privately town-planned and made into residential plots for the lower middle classes. Its layout was forwarded to the Delhi Improvement Trust, which slept over it for months. Its plots, thereafter, were sold and houses on a few of them have been built and occupied. At this stage the agile officers of the Improvement Trust wake up. They prepared a plan, which, if approved, would have the effect of destroying at least five newly constructed houses. One twenty-five feet wide road under the Improvement Trust Plan will be widened to thirty feet and the road itself will become oblong. In another nearly ready colony, the plan approved will leave ten-feet wide roads. This is the story of housing in India's Capital. Some poor people, who have built houses by selling ornaments of their wives will lose their all in the bargain!

Hindu Code Bill

State funeral of the Hindu Code Bill was announced here during the week. It will take place sometime during the session, actual date will be intimated shortly. The pall-bearers will be Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, Sabu Satyanarain Sinha and Shree Charu Charan Biswas. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, knows the dangers of the Hindu Code. She nearly lost her election. Satyanarain Babu had always been opposed to the Hindu Code Bill. Dr. Katju is the only Minister, who comes to the House with his caste-mark on his forehead. How can he support a Bill, which is aimed to destroy his orthodoxy? His sharpest weapon is law and order which would be seriously jeopardized if the original Bill were enacted. Mr. C. C. Biswas can be excused. He is only a Law Member.

It was announced that the Bill will be taken up in parts and its first part incorporating the marriage and divorce sections, will be introduced during the current session. The Bill will be optional in its applicability and will apply to all sections of the Indian nation, Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Parsis, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jews, Jains and what not. What a fall for

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MINISTER AT CHILD ART EXHIBITION

A group photograph taken on the occasion of the visit paid by Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Minister for Education, and Kumari Indumati Sarabhai Sheth, Deputy Minister, to the Child Art Exhibition at the Jehangir Art Gallery.

Inside

I.N.S. VALSURA

ON the windswept Rozi Island, bounded by the Gulf of Cutch in the north and the Salt pans on the other three sides in Saurashtra State, is situated one of the Indian Navy's most important shore training establishments—I.N.S. "VALSURA." This Establishment, which is the Naval Electrical School, takes care of the "eyes and ears" of the Navy by imparting specialised training to officers and men in subjects like Wireless, Radar, Anti-submarine, etc., apart from Heavy Electrical Engineering.

Adjacent to the establishment, which is about six miles from Jamnagar, is the famous game preserve of the Maharaja Jam Saheo of Nawanagar from whom the present site of the establishment was acquired by the Government of India in 1942.

Originally, the establishment was 'commissioned' in December 1942 as the Navy's Torpedo Training School. Hence, it was given the significant and appropriate name 'Valsura,' meaning a kind of sword — fish found around this Kathiawar coast.

During wartime 'Valsura' continued to train officers and men for torpedo duties; which also included some electrical duties. The war, however, fostered a rapid expansion of the volume and variety of electrical equipment in the Navy. Electricity was employed in moving heavy gun turretts, firing guns and torpedoes, detecting the enemy by Radar if he was on the surface or in the air and by Asdic if he was under water, sending and receiving messages by wireless, calculating ships' speed and distance, indicating directions etc. The present school of Naval Electrical Engineering was founded in 1948 and the torpedo school shifted away.

Since its establishment the school has been fast developing with more and more training facilities being made available to impart both the initial and advanced training in Radar and Wireless. In view of the declared policy of the Navy to become self-sufficient and self-supporting in the matter of training - technical and non-technical — and to ultimately stop the present practice of sending naval personnel for advanced training to U.K. by providing such training facilities in India itself, a great responsibility is cast upon this establishment at Jamnagar.

Commanded at present by an Executive Officer, the establishment is divided into two sections — Administrative and Training — both of which are staffed by experienced and highly trained officers.

Athletic Meets

A normal day at 'Valsura' starts at about 6 a.m. and from 6-30 to 8-00 the time is devoted to either physical training or field training and for 'clean ship — duties of cleaning and tidying up barracks etc. A 'sick parade' is also held when those needing medical aid are sent to the doctor. Great importance is attached to the trainees' physical well-being. Then comes the simple naval ceremony of great importance, namely 'colours' when the Indian Naval Ensign is hoisted on the 'quarter deck' (flag staff area) after which the ships' company have their breakfast.

From 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. the time is spent in theoretical and practical training for officers and men with some interval in between for mid-day meal and rest. Sports being an important part of the naval routine, the evenings are usually spent in playing games like hockey, football, cricket or tennis. The football team of the school has a proud record of winning the 'All Saurashtra Football Shield' for the past three years in succession. The school has also been holding annual athletic meets and some variety shows which form an important feature of Jamnagar's social activities.

CHILDREN'S HANDIWORK

At the Child Art Exhibition, (left) "Vegetable Seller" by Hemangini (AGE 13) and (right) "Offering" by Vinayabala (AGE 11).

U. S. MUST LEAD ASIAN REVOLUTION

Link Up Point Four With Mass Aspirations

BY WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS

THOSE who criticize Nehru for being a Socialist don't understand the background of India and the environment out of which he came. That's what Nehru is against — exploitation. That's why Nehru believes in his brand of Socialism. That's why Nehru carries out his type of controlled and managed capitalism. Nehru does not want sweat shops in India.

YOU CAN APPRECIATE HOW GREAT A SWEAT SHOP IT WOULD BE WHEN YOU REALIZE THAT A SKILLED LABOURER IN INDIA GETS $1 A DAY IN AMERICAN MONEY, AND THE UNSKILLED LABOUR GETS AROUND 25 CENTS A DAY, INDUSTRIALIZATION, AS WE KNOW IT, PRESUPPOSES A LOT OF OTHER THINGS. IT PRESUPPOSES LABOUR UNIONS. IT PRESUPPOSES THE ORGANIZATION OF LABOUR SO THAT LABOUR WILL GET ITS FAIR SHARE OF THE PRODUCTION, SO THAT IT WILL NOT BECOME THE VICTIM, SO THAT IT WILL NOT BECOME THE SLAVE.

I HAVE had the privilege of visiting in the Middle East and Asia for three summers. I have seen most of the country from the Mediterranean to the Pacific and I have come back filled with prejudices. I have travelled it with my eyes and my ears looking and listening for things that I thought were important to Americans. But each time I came back with my heart very heavy and my mind filled with fear for the future of America, becaus I realized that America did not understand the world in which it was living says the author in the "New Republic".

I do not pretend to be an expert. All I can hope to provide is a point of view, but I do think that we need a different point of view and a new point of view; else this great civilization that we call the civilization of the West may disappear. If it does, it will carry with it not only the things that we hold dear but the hopes and the aspirations of little people all around the world — the little people of the rice fields of southeast Asia, the aspirations of the goat herders of Persia. That is because we are more important, we Americans, we of the West, than we have pretended to be. We have, in large part, been assuming, in my opinion, a false role that is not true to our character, not true to our ideals, not true to our civilization.

In Gilgit Area

We, in America, have been engrossed in the luxuries of our own civilization — our golf clubs, our hot dogs, our soft drinks — the rich, material civilization that our productive capacity has given us. We have imagined that other people should be like us. We are industrialized and have these things; therefore other people should be industrialized and they can have these same things. But industrialization is a very involved problem.

This summer I was where few Americans have been I was on the Sinkiang border—up in the Karakorams in an area called Gilgit, Hunza and Nagir. The habitable portion of the region is about a half mile wide and 100 to 250 miles long. The valleys are about 5,000 feet and the canyon walls go up as high as 28,000 feet. It is a bleak, desolate, terrifying country. Those people, in February and March, have nothing left to eat. It is one of those food deficit areas. They have enough for 10 months and the problem in March and April is to find enough out-croppings of new weeds or flowers to carry them through. That is what those good people of the Gilgit area are doing now. They are tightening their belts. They can't grow anything more than they are growing no matter how much Point Four technical assistance you bring them. But there is something that can be done from the industrial point of view that can help them. There is an American by the name of John Clark from St. Charles, Ill, a geologist, a graduate of Princeton, about 40 years old. John Clark went in there two years ago. He had a "vest pocket" Point Four. He taught these people simple industrial skills —how to make a pipe, how to turn a lathe. Up to last summer, no wheel had ever been seen in parts of this area.

John Clark brought them a few of the rudiments of industrial civilization. The reason he did it was that they needed exports, something they could trade — a pipe, a piece of cloth — and send over the high passes of the Karakorams and the Himalayas, down to the Punjab in exchange for food.

When John Clark, a self-financed American, left that region in November, 1951, he couldn't get on his horse until he had walked six miles. The reason he couldn't get on his horse until he had walked six miles was because the people were lined up to shake hands with him, and kiss him, and thank him for coming in. There is no other experience of mine abroad that has been as moving, from the American point of view, except one. And that was when a Negro lawyer from Chicago, Edith Sampson, God bless her, stood up in New Delhi, and defended America on the race issue before a hostile audience

Industrialization is a big problem. In the Gilgit area it means doing the kind of a thing that John Clark did, teaching the people simple things, teaching them how to utilize a few of their resources, not opening up great power projects, not opening up great mines that some absentee group of stockholders will exploit, but teaching them simple skills.

Sweat Shops

Those who have seen Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and the other big population centres of India and Asia, will appreciate as I appreciate the great

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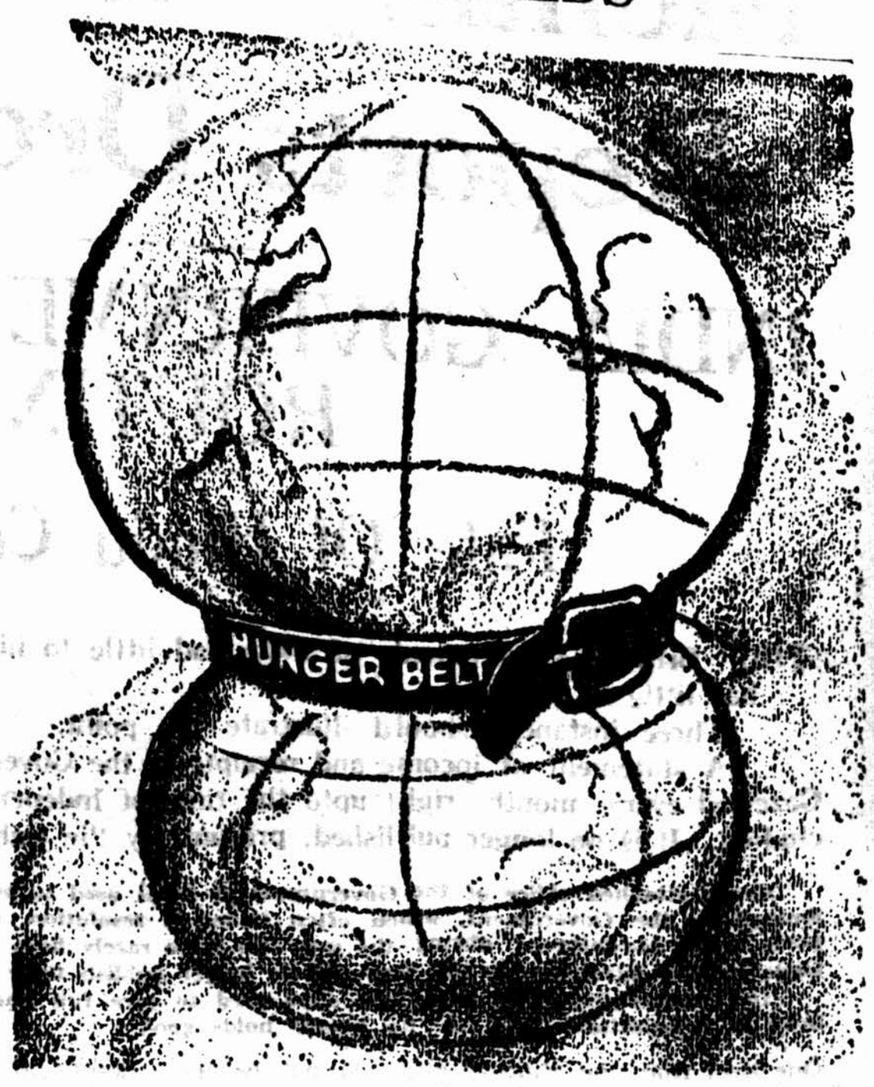
Mr. W. O. Douglas who is a judge of the U.S. Supreme Court has visited the Middle East and the South East Asia and has studied the national movements on the spot. He also visited India last year.

'TWO WORLDS'



Burck in The Chicago Sun-Times

NEHRU AND MOSSADEGH ALONE WILL DELIVER THE GOODS

Puss, Puss, Puss

WHAT would life be without the pussies? God bless 'em I have not the least doubt that I would have qualified for Ranchi long ago but for the darlings.

In Calcutta, a Cabinet Minister got a handful of grass and started eating it in the presence of witnesses. In fact, he went to the Chief Minister's room chewing the grass.

Then a donkey ate up a lot of hundred-Rupee notes when the owner thereof had gone for a bath keeping the notes in charge of the donkey. When the man discovered it, it was too late for Epsom salts. That is what P.T.I. said.

And now an Oriya cow has eaten up a Government file. That is what Srimati Basanta Manajari Devi, Deputy Health Minister of Orissa told the Orissa Assembly. An explanation was called for, and "the Chief Minister said that the file contained a note by the Finance Department."

That seemed to satisfy the Honorable Members for no further question on the subject was asked. But what worries me is the last word said in the matter. "The Deputy Health Minister assured the House that instruction had now been issued to take proper care of files when in transit"

Yes, but what about the cow,—and cows in general? It is all very well to say that "the file contained a note by the Finance Department". But is that evidence enough to show that it is good eating for cow? Surely there should have been a report on the cow after she had eaten the note

Cabinet Ministers eating grass and cows eating cabinet files. "Our Rajaji" wants us to sprinkle water on men committing nuisance on the public thoroughfare. Washer women of Allahabad had put the cinema under an interdict. And Mrs. Rehman refuses to pose in a bathing costume for photographers' benefit.

That is the sort of thing you have to face every morning with the coffee and IDLI. Not forgetting, of course, the day-to-day fairy tale doled out by the office of the "Upper Air". That is the name they have given to the Meteorological Department

"Sultry weather will continue in Delhi. Dust storm with occasional spells of thunder-storm and RAIN expected at any time during the evening and night". "Expected", is good, rare good. But you can't expect to stop these prophets of the "Upper Air" giving you the air any more than you can Chief Ministers.

Hard lines, you say. Not at all. We, in Delhi, we, of Delhi, are not wilting. No Delhi man cries "Kamerad" at Meteorologists or Ministers' yammerings so long as the pussies are there. God bless 'em, said I, and I say it again. What better tonic could one think of in this cock-eyed world than pussies at play?

And what better venue for the play than the public buses plying in the capital?

For the last eight or ten days, the leading Congress organ of Delhi has opened its correspondence columns wide to a profound logomachy on the question of the Delhi damsels ways in D.T.S. buses. The whole place is full of furs shed by the contestants, of both species.

It would appear that some of the lovelies found life just too boring in a bus and started being a little frisky. It would also appear that there were young males of the other species in the vehicle who helped in the general feast of reason and flow of soul. "An excellent time was had by all."

Except a few old curmudgeons and cranks who found it not so good. And they started venting their spleen and a lot of liver all over the aforesaid Congress organ. And that started the orchestra playing. All made up of moo, and mew, and mewl, and miaow, and miaul, and purr and gurrh, and caw and croodle, and coo.

The Case for the Cuties was very well put by a lady this morning. "Genteel, fastidious, orthodox people with such a morbid outlook on men and manners should try to realise that they are living in the second half of the 20th century. Changing times demand that conservative folk adapt themselves to progressive trends in public outlook." Now, remember that, will you?

You will need remembering it when you try to absorb what I am spilling next. This is also from another Delhi paper, not so Congressy, and a bit indiscreet. Read it through.

I read it because of the most intriguing caption which topped the news. "PETTICOAT WITHOUT ILLUSIONS." Now, what in the name of all that is crazy, is a petticoat without illusions"? Read on. I am giving the whole thing VERBATIM.

"From Our Own Correspondent LUCKNOW. Several girl students, who appeared in the recent examinations here, brought into play the ingenuity for which their sex is traditionally famous in the matter of evading the regulations and rules of the examination hall.

"A review for this year reveals that the number of girl culprits is equal to the number of the boys detected in the game.

PATTER: By Asude

"One girl had written answers to likely questions on her sari border, making a design that easily passed for a Shantiniketan border

"Another played a deeper game and wrote out her answers on her petticoat and could read them out through her transparent nylon sari which at first sight passed off for delicate embroidery...."

You expect me to loosen a wisecrack or two over the episode, do you? Well, buddies and laddies, nothing doing. One doesn't paint the lily—nor pours cayenne on his mustard, does one? The only thing which has been worrying me is that my youngest son might now want an embroidered Dhoti for examination wear.

No, no, I have nothing further to say, with the thermometer touching 112 and Meteorologists and Ministers telling bedtime stories. All I want is that this correspondent—who is obviously over eighty — and you, should recall what the lady told me this morning.

I asked you to remember it, didn't I? Well, go over it again. "Genteel, fastidious, orthodox people with such a morbid outlook on men and manners should try to realise that they are living in the second half of the 20th century. Changing times demand that conservative folk adapt themselves to progressive trends in public outlook."

What more 'progressive trends" could you find than on a Shantiniketan border and a nylon sari and what more "public outlook" than in an examination Hall? God bless the dear hearts.

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Man-Made River Under A City

GREATER NIAGARA IS A GREAT ENGINEERING FEAT

ABOUT 40,000 people, representing the population of Greater Niagara Falls, are occupying grandstand seats for four years for the unfolding of one of the great engineering dramas of all time.

WHAT THEY WILL SEE IS A MAN-MADE RIVER WITH A FLOW AS GREAT AS THE GUSHING OTTAWA THRUST THROUGH SOLID ROCK, HUNDREDS OF FEET BELOW THE SURFACE, RIGHT UNDER THE HEART OF THE CITY. IT WILL PLUNGE THROUGH A 5½-MILE TUNNEL, EQUAL IN HEIGHT TO A FOUR-STOREY BUILDING. THE TUNNEL IS THE KEYWORK OF THE ONTARIO HYDRO'S NEW NIAGARA RIVER POWER DEVELOPMENT, DUE TO BE COMPLETED IN 1954.

BY HAROLD HILLIARD

THE 157,000,000 dollars project is the second-last and largest of seven stages in harnessing the Canadian side of the world's most renowned falls. The first installation was made 54 years ago and the last may be completed in 1960.

The finished product will give Ontario a greater supply of waterpower than is being produced at any other single site in the world, not excluding Boulder Dam and Grand Coulee, without in any way disturbing the scenic grandeur of the falls.

The first impact on this city was gentle. It occurred shortly after Christmas when the first few score of engineers and other workers arrived quietly, but not unheralded, to begin on-the-spot work, climaxing about two years of delicate and involved international and Federal-provincial talks. They arrived after the Hydro had completed purchase of 20 city houses to accommodate key officials for the duration of the job, and after arrangements were made to build 30 more staff houses, the first of what ultimately may number hundreds

Life Lines For Trucks

That set the stage for the next, vastly more noticeable stage. New workers at the rate of 100 to 150 a week began to swarm "on location" and, by mid-March, 1,000 were on the job. About 400 were carpenters who started building three construction camps, two of them within the metropolitan Falls area and the third not far beyond it. When fully tenanted about this time next year, the camps will be sleeping and eating quarters for from 6,000 to 6,500 men.

The balance of the first 1,000 workers were assigned to blasting and bulldozing about 30 miles of roads which will crisscross the city's urban and suburban areas. These will be the lifelines for hundreds of trucks which will haul away waste dirt and rock. This will be excavated from four shafts to be blasted from the surface as access passages to the tunnel, and from the tunnel itself. The roads lead to dumps which are within three or four miles of downtown. Some are even closer.

Most roadways will be used only for the duration of the job. But about five miles represent the rebuilding of existing streets in the city and in adjoining Stamford township, into which much of the city's urban development has overflowed. These streets must be used as temporary haulage arteries.

Mining Operations

Within a few weeks shaft sinking will be started, employing hundreds of hard-rock miners from Northern Ontario. Each shaft must be big enough for great Disel or electric digging shovels to be lowered into the tunnel workings. They also will have to take giant-sized trucks, needed underground to carry loads of 15 and 20 tons a trip.

One of the four shaft sites, No. 2, is downtown, within almost a stone's throw of the city's main intersection. It is conveniently spotted on a vacant, Hydro-owned property. No. 1, 6,000 feet west, will be bored down from an open field in the luxurious Sir Harry Oakes estate, which now is owned by the Federal government. The others, 6,000 and 12,000 feet east of No. 2 are sited beside a cemetery and in a factory area, respectively. All four are within the city's metropolitan area.

It's not difficult to picture what will happen to this city with the population suddenly augmented by over 6,000 people seeking recreation and shopping outlets, with miles of streets ripped up and new ones being laid, a large-scale mining operation in the heart of the city with the screams of rock drills echoing hollowly against large buildings and swarms of trucks beetling around. All this within or closely adjacent to the metropolitan area adds up to the seemingly obvious fact that the Falls is in for some exciting and, at times, inconvenient weeks and months. There probably will be adequate compensation for the latter, however, in the form of tremendously increased business.

The local problem can be expected to be strikingly different from what the Hydro has been accustomed to dealing with before. In other sizeable, recent projects elsewhere across the province, there have been few, if any, people in the way. Even the backing up of the Ottawa river to create a giant new lake 57 miles long behind the new Des Joachims generating station involved moving only a few hundred persons. The present Niagara job cannot be compared on this score, either with a job of closely comparable size undertaken at Niagara between 1917 and 1922. Then a canal was built rather than a tunnel, and the canal skirted the city far beyond its metropolitan area which, too, was much smaller then.

This time there are 40,000 people to cope with, and their houses and stores, streets and other municipal services. Yet, due partly to good planning and partly to good fortune, probably less than a dozen buildings in the Greater Niagara Falls area are within the path of this march of progress.

The Hydro, with great foresight, purchased property years ago at strategic locations, keeping in mind the possible need some day for the tunnel. This will tend to minimize inconvenience, and Robert Saunders, Hydro chairman, probably can be counted to meet special problems as they arise with his characteristic energy and diplomacy.

The tunnel is the key link which will carry Niagara river water from a mile above the Falls to a point eight miles downstream at Queenston, where it will be spilled over the towering Niagara escarpment to tumble about 295 feet into the turbines of a new generating station.

Roughly twice as much energy can be produced by the same amount of water at Queenston, as if it were dropped instead down the escarpment at a point alongside the Falls, where the total fall is only about 180 feet. Practically the entire drop of the river between Lakes Erie and Ontario can be taken advantage of at Queenston.

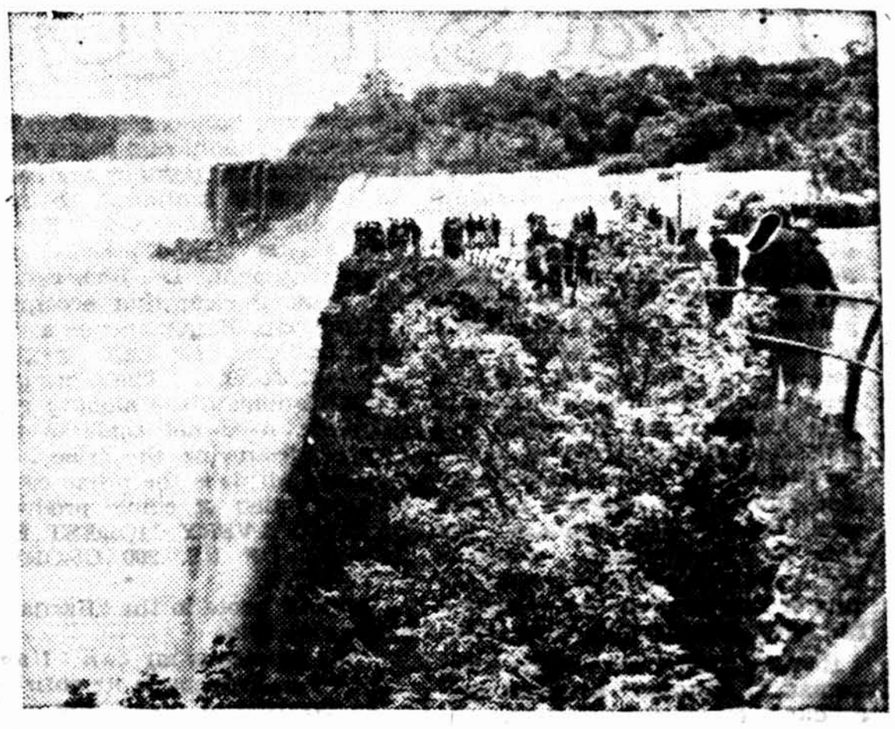
Tunnelling is a mighty expensive way of channelling water, so the idea is to keep it as short as possible. To do this, the tunnel must hug the Canadian bank of the river. And it is just happens that's what the city of Niagara Falls does, too; hence, construction must be done under certain handicaps both to Hydro and the city. The tunnel at no point will be farther than 1½ miles from the river. It will empty its water into an open canal for the final 2½-mile forward plunge to its spillage point above the new Queenston plant.

City Within A City

The tunnel construction involves flouting the law of gravity. The concrete-lined channel must have a minimum of 100 feet of solid rock above, so there's absolute protection to the city against cave-ins. This means dropping the water about 260 feet below the height of the top level of the escarpment. To bring the water cut at this level at Queenston would mean, it would fall only about 35 feet into the turbines, instead of the projected 295 feet. So the tunnel has to be built in such a way that the water drops sharply the necessary 260 feet in about 500 to 600 feet of tunnel. This plunge will provide enough pressure to force the water gradually back uphill to the level of the escarpment edge,

(Continued on page 23, col. 1)

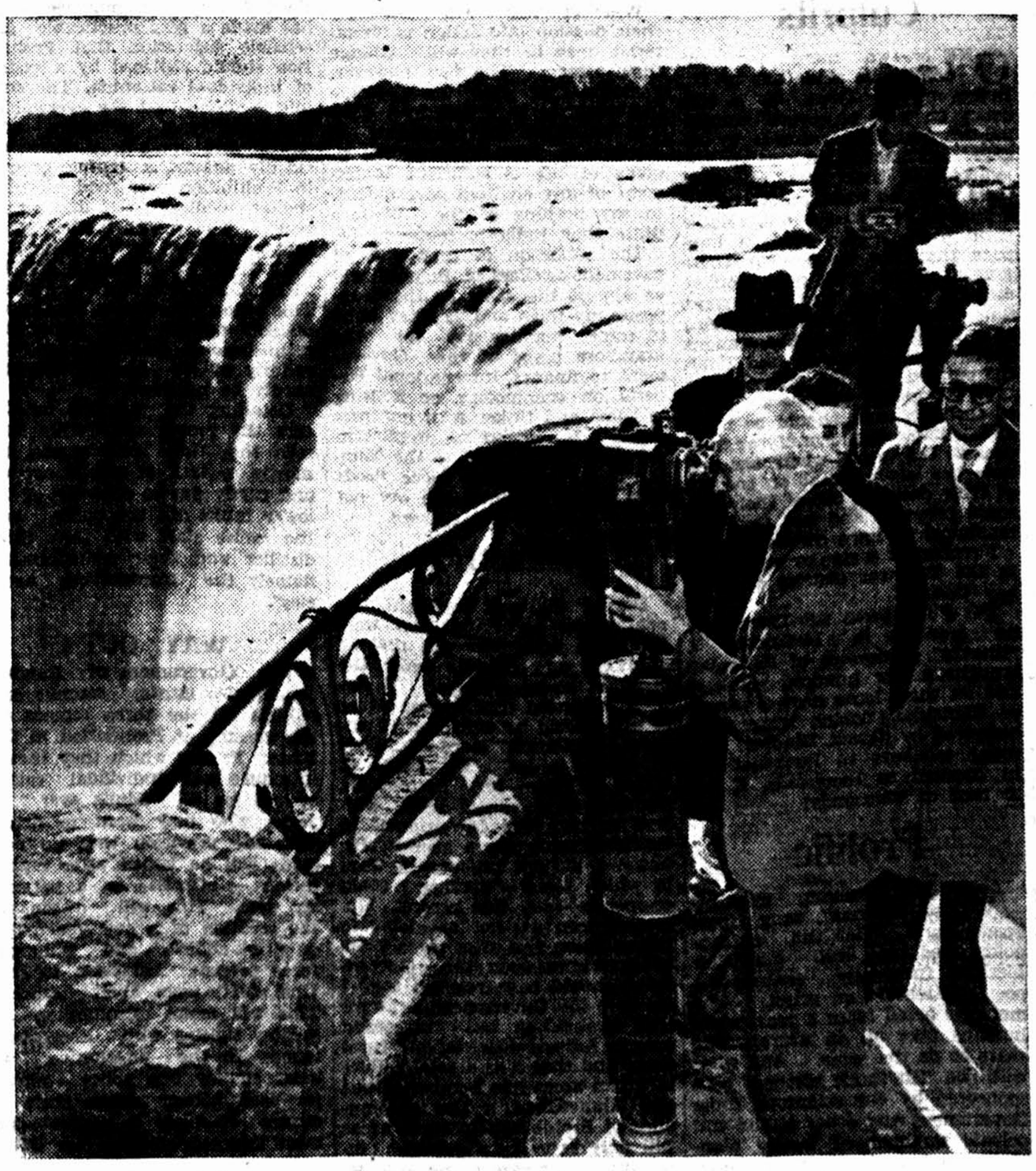
TWO-NATION WATERFALL



Niagara Falls, on U.S.-Canadian border, attracts 2,000,000 visitors a year. Visitors at Niagara Falls, standing on a rock ledge beside the American Falls (right foreground), can also see the Canadian Falls (top left).

BEATS BOULDER DAM AND GRAND COULEE

NEHRU TAKES A CLOSER VIEW



When India's Prime Minister ... visited Niagara Falls, he used binoculars for a closer look. Next to him is his daughter Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

Last Look Round

"HANUMAN KI SANTAAN"— Do you grasp it?

According to the reported speech of Vinoba Bhave these are the descendants of Hanuman, the monkey commander of Ramayana. But Dr. Bhagwandas, the reputed philosopher of Banaras and father of our loveable Governor of Madras, Babau Shriprakash, differs from Vinoba. Dr. Bhagwandas says that Hanuman of Ramayan was a life-long Brahmachari or bachelor and had no direct descendants. But Vinoba was reported to have said "Hanuman ki Santaan" and this Dr. Bhagwandas considers was a piece of misreporting on the part of the pressman who supplied the news item to a Banaras daily.

However, whether they are "Hanuman ki Santaan" as direct descendants or whether it is the entire tribe of monkeys now in this corner of the globe called India. Vinoba Bhave has given the dictum that "they should be killed, since they eat up and destroy vast quantities of food, which is so urgently needed by human beings."

Vinoba Bhave made this pronouncement sometime in the latter half of April and it appeared in the Banaras dailies. But Dr. Bhagwandas regrets that no big daily or governments of any of the states or the administrators seem to have taken note of it.

Huge Havoc

DR. BHAGWANDAS says (if he remembers rightly) in one of his speeches the then Governor of Uttar Pradesh, Mr. H. P. Mody said that there were "two crores of monkeys of many species in the whole of India." If they eat and destroy even a minimum of four annas worth (of food) per day per monkey, THE ANNUAL TOTAL COMES TO ABOUT TWO HUNDRED CRORES OF RUPEES, a serious loss to our precarious national economy. Not a week passes but a report appears in the papers about the depredations of monkeys in the way not only of eating up food articles and tearing up of clothes but of biting children and women, sometimes grownup men also. "Deaths have occurred in a few cases in Banaras from this cause and also because monkeys have shaken bricks loose from parapets and stones from ledges and thrown them down from housetops on the heads of passeners in the street below", says Dr. Bhagwandas.

In this connection I remember an instance which was highly embarrassing to a host. The gentleman had invited a Central Government minister and some mutual friends for a party. He had brought some baskets of Alphonso mangoes, it being the season, and hoped to serve them to the guests. But sometime on that day all the members of the family went out for some function locking the door. When they returned they found that monkeys had entered through some window, which was probably not securely fastened, and had polished off scores of the luscious fruit!

Formidable charges these—from eating or destroying man's food to injury and murder of humans—that emanate from our great philosopher hailing from the 'sanctum sanctorum' of the Hindus—Banaras which was well reputed even in the days of Mahabharat. Banaras is situated in the Uttar Pradesh which is contiguous on the western side with the province of Buddha and named after the Buddhist ashram (Vihar) BIHAR. In the Bihar Assembly a women-member moved a resolution urging on the Government to banish or kill the monkeys because they were a pest to food crops, orchard fruits and vegetable gardens. But the minister concerned with the subject said that because sentiment was against killing monkeys, the Government could do nothing; therefore, the resolution had to be withdrawn.

Mahatma's Dictum

We have given the views of Vinoba Bhave, who is considered the repository 'par excellence' of Gandhian principles. But the ministers of Bihar are followers of Mahatma Gandhi—not of Vinoba Bhave. All the same they have either not looked into what Mahatma Gandhi said about monkeys and other pests or are swayed by public sentiment to such an extent that they would like to take shelter behind pseudo religious sentiment. Dr. Bhagwandas has made it clear that according to Ramayan, Hanuman was a life-long bachelor. He had neither wife nor progeny. The sentiment about Hanuman, the monkey god, therefore, need not come in the way of destroying the tribe of monkeys which is the prime cause of devastation of edible products worth ON A VERY MODEST ESTIMATE OF RS. 200 CRORES ANNUALLY.

Gandhiji wrote in the "Harijan" of May 5, 1946:

> "My ahimsa is my own. I am not able to accept in its entirity the doctrine of non-killing of animals. I have no feeling in me to save the life of those animals who devour or cause hurt to man. I consider it wrong to help the increase of their progeny. Therefore, I will not feed ants, monkeys or dogs. I will never sacrifice a man's life in order to save theirs.
>
> "Thinking along these lines, I have come to the conclusion that to do away with monkeys, where they have become a menace to the well-being of man is pardonable. SUCH KILLING BECOMES A DUTY."

There are similar sentiments also in "Young India" of October 21, 1926, November 4, 1926, October 4, 1928, etc. And all relevant extracts can be found in Gandhiji's "Hindu Dharma", published by the Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad.

We are not aware that the Congress Government and minister of Bihar who seems to outdo Gandhiji himself, by whom the Congress and the Congress Governments swear, are honestly innocent of what were Mahatmaji's views in respect of killing monkeys. It is just possible "religious sentiment" is standing in the way of the Bihar Government and the minister concerned. But as there was no progeny of Hanuman, the monkeys which are pests, and dangerous pests at that, cannot come under the "religious sentiment" category.

Culprits

ONE or two more pertinent points are made out by Dr. Bhagwandas. There is a tendency on part of several municipalities and town councils to engage contractors to catch the monkeys in their area, to take them away to some jungle within a reasonable distance and release them there. Very often it happens that the towns near these jungles, which had no monkey menace till then, are in a short time infested by veritable legions of anthropoids. Dr. Bhagwandas quotes such instances and holds the opinion that the municipal or town councillors who were party to such decisions should be made by law liable to indemnify or compensate the towns, where the menace has newly spread on account of their decision, out of their personal property and not from the municipal or town council funds.

I remember a similar occurrence in the Dharwar district of Bombay state.

Till a few years ago there were no monkeys in Lucknow. A "Bhakta" or devotee of Hanuman brought a few hundred monkeys and let them loose near a temple of Hanuman, "which is specially honoured by devout Hindus." And today monkeys in Lucknow can be counted in thousands, if not in tens of thousands!

Prolific

"ABU ben Adham, may his tribe increase", sang poet Leigh Hunt. But the anthropoids need no such prayer or blessing from any anthropos—poet, preacher or priest. The monkeys breed twice a year, while humans take on an average two years to do the same. And what with the "Rhythmic Method" cells sponsored by our solicitous India Government and other public and private methods of family planning, monkeys multiply and man decays—much more so on account of the depredations of the species on food, fruits and vegetables.

And our Congress Governments can only take shelter behind the threadbare "purdah" of religious sentiment, when it comes to the elimination of this monkey menace!

A queer but truthful fact that is recorded by Dr. Bhagwandas is that 'even when Hindu and Muslim houses adjoin, as they do in many mohallas of Banaras, monkeys do not enter the Muslim houses, which possess or can borrow the use of a gun or pistol, while they fearlessly and freely rob the neighbouring Hindu houses." Anthropoid intelligence knows how to keep off danger, but anthropos are chary of getting rid of the menace of monkeys!

Deal To Tiger

APART from Vinoba and Mahatmaji who are idealists, we have a practical demonstration of something really grand.

A report from Pauri-Garhwal said that the PEOPLE OF SIGURBADHAN IN GARHWAL, AFTER HAVING TRAPPED A MAN-EATING TIGER, SAT IN AN ASSEMBLY AND DECIDED THAT IN VIEW OF THE MANY MURDERS COMMITTED BY THE TIGER— THE BRUTE HAD KILLED SEVERAL DOZEN PERSONS — DECIDED THAT IT SHOULD BE KILLED BY HANGING. THE RESOLUTION WAS SOON AFTER CARRIED OUT BY HANGING THE TIGER.

Justice by people's court was done, and execution too. One is only tempted to ask whether there was any statement by the accused and if the accused wanted to produce any witnesses for the defence!

For The 'Failed'

FOR thirty-five posts advertised in the Kanpur collectorate, there were over 4,000 appli-

(Continued on Page 16 Col 5)

The Welfare Scene

IN the murmuring stillness of a dark monsoon night, when soft voices die down in the music of torrential rain the echo of human misery still reverberates.

While you were in your warm soft bed enjoying the pleasant rainy-coolness of last Saturday night, two citizens of Free, Democratic and Republican India were still discussing their problems in the early hours of the night. Their problam was simple: the heavy downpour had converted their bed-room into a streamlet. The footpath opposite my window where they reside, had not a dry inch of space left. They had already shrunk into a couching position and the only warmth of a Welfare State came to them through their reluctantly burning BIDIS— feeble yet not altogether devoid of hope. After a full-length discussion they reached a conclusion.

The next few months will be a wet ordeal and, therefore, they thought the only way to spend the monsoon in comfort would be to commit a burglary so that they might be able to spend the coming four months as guests of the government in the dry comforts of a prison house!

Whether they will translate their dicision into action is immaterial—may be they will change their minds. The fact however, remains that even for a single individual to be driven to a decision to enjoy the hospitality of a prison in order to escape the rigours of life is sufficient indictment of any civilized government, to say nothing of the Welfare State that India professes to be.

The condition of thousands of pavement-dwellers in Bombay will be almost the same as those opposite my room and yet they must in some manner pay for the grandiose plans of the Government to finance International Experts on criminology or housing to come and tinker with our problems. It requires no prophet to say what will happen to the country if the minimum basic needs of a decent civilized life are not available to all the citizens.

PROHIBITION

During the past fortnight two conferences on Prohibition were held: the first one was that of ministers and officials while the other of social workers. It has been suggested that special police squads should be employed to enforce Prohibition more effectively in certain areas. Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Minister for Prohibition, Bombay Govt., urged social workers to help the Government in making Prohibition a success. He, however, did not indicate the ways in which social workers could co-operate with this project. Morals of men are not amenable to police action and after three years of experimentation the Government should have realised this. I am sure the Government is aware that Prohibition has succeeded only in Adivasi districts, and rural areas and that it is a total failure in urban areas like Bombay, Surat and Ahmedabad. The continuance of Prohibition in these areas will only serve as a greater incentive to increase crime and delinquency. It can even currupt a perfectly honest police system, for it touches a vital matter of personal habit.

Upto 31st March, 1952, more than three hundred police officers and men were punished for their implication with anti-Prohibition activities.

It may be noted that these are the detected cases. One wonders if the alleged "Hafta-system" operates in respect of anti-prohibition activities at all. However, such precarious pieces of legislation unnecessarily expose the integrety of our police force. One would, therefore, feel that while Prohibition may continue in Rural and Tribal areas, it should be rationalised in urban areas, where a strong temperance movement should also be initiated. Dr. Naravane, Deputy Minister for Prohibition, asserted that the main object of the Prohibition policy was "TO GRADUALLY lessen the number of addicts and to prevent the creation of new addicts". By what stretch of imagination could total prohibition be construed to mean a gradual process, beats my comprehension. However this "gradual" business gives the impression of sound re-thinking.

IN MADHYA PRADESH

In this connection the Madhya Pradesh Inquiry Committee report has made a very practicable and sensible suggestion that Prohibition should replaced by a system of individual rationing. The committee stated that the overwhelming majority of witnesses - both official and non-official were "decidedly against assigning priority to Prohibition over food, clothing, shelter, medical relief and education". The report further states that prohibition in the State HAS NOT LED TO THE ELIMINATION OF THE DRINK EVIL. This report must have been a wet blanket on all the prohibition enthusiasts in this state but the validity of its observations can hardly be questioned.

Detailing the reasons for failure the report adds: "We have seen that the failure was due mostly to lack of public support and partly due to collusion of the lower ranks of the police and the excise staff with the illicit distiller and their confederation, namely the transporting agencies".

WAY OUT

The Government of Bombay should also muster courage and publish all the three reports on the working of Prohibition in the State. Failing which they should introduce an individual ration system for all adults over 21 years, who may want to drink, with the provision that no new cards will be issued after registration — effective on a particular date. This will discourage the creation of a new generation of drink-addicts and will not force present habituals to seek "the stuff' from illicit sources. This will make Prohibition a greater success with lesser vigilance. In the alternative we must employ one police official for each person in the state to ensure complete vigilance and even then prohibition can fail!

BROTHELS

From Delhi comes the news that the State Anti-corruption Board is planning to launch Satyagraha against the continuance of brothels in congested areas of Delhi. It has yet to be seen what the form of Satyagraha will be and whether any picketting is planned. Prostitution has hitherto defied all attempts at its solution. It is difficult to secure conviction for running brothels for the law is easily bypassed. So long as there will be lonely women in economic distress without any other means of livelihood and so long as there will be persons willing to traffic in persons, there is very little that ban be done. A right approach to the problem would be to train such unfortunate women in productive economic activity and assure them of full employment and State or community protection. Strong action and extreme punishment should be meted out to those proved to be living on the earnings of this profession — one of the oldest in the world.

MAL-NUTRITION

An official nutritional expert recently revealed at Delhi his conclusions that mal-nutrition and under nutrition are the twin defects of India diet which result in a high rate of infant and maternal mortality and low experancy of life. According to the expert the calorific value of a balanced diet should in no case fall below 2,000 per head per diem. The daily PER CAPITA of food consumption in 1948-49 was 3,128 calories in U.S.A., 3,062 in Canada, 2,050 in Japan, 1,986 in Burma and only 1,621 in India. Countries with a higher standard of living use less cereals and more protective foods. Another interesting conclusion is that while the PER CAPITA intake of food by the Indian cultivator and the industrial worker has considerably increased in India during the past few years, yet the diet is ill-balanced, and the worst sufferers have been the lower middle classes.

If we are able to change the food habits of the people we may be able to produce more vegetable and other protective foods, thus reducing the cost of production and making it available for all the classes of people. But alongside we must also assure that increased production of protective food is supported by adequate storage and transport facilities, for these are highly perishable goods. Then again the population increase should not outstrip increased production or else adequate nutritional standards can never be achieved.

Speaking of food and nutrition, I may also mention that the nutritive value of the controvertial MILO (Juar) has now been proved equal if not superior to wheat according to latest scientific analysis. Milo is however, slightly poorer in protein, calcium and phosphorous.

CHAITANYA

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

The Fringe Of Philately

STEADY STREAM OF FAKES

AS we have seen last week, reprints fall half-way between the genuine stamp and the forged. When reprints have been made specially for the collector, this has usually been done quite openly. To the eye of the average collector they are the same as the originals and even to the amateur of a few years' experience they present no points of difference.

By stretching the point a little we might easily term reprints 'governmental forgeries', since they are produced in simulation of stamps that have been demonetised, the only difference being that they have a semi-official aura of respectability through being sold through and manufactured by a legitimate authority.

I mentioned Seebeck last week. This gentleman not only produced reprints but he 'remaindered' on a very large scale. It will be recalled that Seebeck was appointed official printer to several South American Republics and in return was granted the right to sell—to collectors—any stocks that remained of a particular issue after it had been withdrawn from sale at the end of a year.

It will be obvious that these stocks on hand—'remainders'—would intrinsically have been worthless since the stamps themselves had been demonetised and were no longer valid for postage. Remaindering is a practice which was by no means confined to Seebeck. Some decades ago few governments thought it at all shady to dispose of their stocks of demonetised stamps 'en bloc' to dealers, even though the price paid would quite naturally be only a fraction of face value.

Collectors Stung

The ones to get stung by this legal but unfair method of raising the wind were the poor collectors who had invested in the stamps while they were still current. They would have paid full face value and more, and then stocks of the identical stamps would be thrown on the market at a tenth the price, resulting in a complete collapse of value in the stamps concerned.

In the face of strong and steady protests from a growing body of collectors, the guilty parties adapted their tactics somewhat so that their income would not be lessened overmuch and yet the collectors' wrath would be palliated. Instead of hawking remainders mint, they 'cancelled' them and sold them used.

Ecuador was a great one for remaindering issues. Borneo and Labuan were others To be sure they obliterated the stamps, and sold them extremely cheap so that collectors who could not afford to take the stamps while current could do so now that they were demonetised. But once the word had spread, serious collectors refused to touch the stamps with a pair of tongs, and their market perforce fell very much below that of the originals.

Back-Dating

Check Gibbons at Borneo and you will find that there is a third column pricing only these 'remainders' or cancelled to order specimens. Since the cancellation employed is a heavy triple bar, one would think it easy to identify the 'duds' at a glance. Unfortunately an exact replica of this obliteration was in use for some time at some offices for postal use, with the result that a genuine used specimen may—unless it is on cover—easily be mistaken for a remainder.

While the items from North Borneo and Labuan were cancelled with bars merely to prevent them being used for postage, Rhodesia went much further in an attempt to properly soak—as well as oblige—collectors. She remaindered stamps after 'back-dating' the postmarks. At the time when these remainders were sold new types of postmarks were in use, so the Rhodesian Government raked up cancels of the old days, manipulated dates so that they fitted in with the currency period of the sets and obliterated them. The stamps are genuine, the postmarks are genuine although back-dated—only collectors buying them pay a fraction of what the poor fellow had to shell out when purchasing specimens while still current.

One can hardly put all the blame on the authorities since they could not possibly have done all this without the tacit approval of collectors. Some of the high value stamps of certain Australian States were postmarked and sold to the collector in sets. Very few thought that there was anything wrong with this To get a ten pound face value for a quid might appeal to some people, but the whole thing is wrong in principle. Stamps in themselves are worth nothing. But their face value must remain fixed and unchanging.

Dangerous

Remaindering began to die out when collectors refused to touch issues while they were still current. Why should they, when it was extremely likely that remainders would be on the way the moment the stamps were withdrawn from circulation?

It will be obvious from all this that remainders and cancelled to order stamps sold below postal value are far more dangerous than reprints. The latter can be distinguished when one has knowledge enough. The former—except where special obliterators or other markings have been employed—are in every way the same as originals. Value is the only thing that falls; and when a remainder hits bottom the pity is that it drags the original with it.

When you see a 'used' stamp with full gum it is a signal to be on the look out for 'cancelling to order', since the stamps are postmarked in full sheets and then sold below face. Here too, however, one has to be on guard, since certain specimens may be innocent enough In certain of the post offices of the United States, mail could be handed in in bulk, and full sheets of stamps were permitted to be cancelled and given to the sender. These would obviously still retain full original gum, yet their status would be quite legitimate, since they would have paid full postal value, and not have been sold under face.

Much the same practice was followed in Holland some years ago, before meter marks were introduced. Large mailing houses sent in their day's letters, paid the postage in bulk and were given back large blocks of postmarked high values, the cancellation serving as a receipt that the postal value had been paid. This is the reason why several of the high values of the Netherlands are priced so low in the catalogue.

Serve A Purpose

So far hardly anything good has been said about reprints and remainders, but it is only fair to add that many serious collectors include them in their albums for purposes of comparison with the originals. Since usually only those stamps were reprinted which were in short supply, they also serve as cheap space fillers, and are sold quite openly for exactly what they are. A specialised collection certainly cannot afford to be without its quota of reprints, just as it cannot refuse to include dangerous fakes that bear an extremely close resemblance to genuine stamps.

Where reprints and remainders were fairly respectable, fakes and forgeries are produced almost wholly with deliberate intent to defraud. Though the terms are often taken as synonymous, there is a difference: fakes are attempts to deceive by means of tampering with a GENUINE stamp. An out and out forgery simulates a genuine stamp but is not built up out of a genuine one.

Fakes Galore

When genuine stamps have their colour altered, or their postmarks changed, when they are cancelled with genuine postmarks after they have become obsolete, when fresh watermarks are applied, when extra margins are added, when cancellations are removed or when defects in the stamp are cleverly concealed—all these are examples of faking.

I shall give a few instances—out of possible hundreds—of how stamps may be faked. In the early days of philately, it was a popular pastime with youngsters to soak green stamps with acid and turn them blue. The game was up when too many ingenious amateurs started doing this sort of thing. But even nowadays there exist certain very rare shades which a clever chemist would be able to simulate by tampering with a commoner stamp

Depending on the chemical composition of the ink, it is perfectly possible to change a red stamp into brown, yellow into green, green into violet and a dozen equally startling. But these chemical 'changelings' usually leave a very definite mark where the acid or other reagent has taken effect It may also be said that the trick is not at all possible with a good many of the security inks which the great printing houses employ nowadays. In any case, the game is hardly worth the candle for alterations in chemical composition can be made out in an instant with ultra violet rays and other means which most stamp experts now have at their disposal.

Fiscal Cancels

Chemicals are also employed for the removal of cancellations. Most of the violet inks used in rubber stamps can be removed fairly easily, which is why stamps used for revenue purposes are great favourites with the faker. Unless the stamp is much more valuable mint—in this case it also has to be 'regummed'—a postmark is usually applied after removal of the fiscal cancel. This added postmark obscures what little traces might remain of the original violet marking thus facilitating disposal of the stamp to any of the hundreds of suckers who are the backbone of the forgers livelihood.

The main victims of this 'cleaned cancel' racket are the 'ultra high' denominations which were issued by certain countries in the Empire. Kenya, Ceylon, Zanzibar, Malaya and the Straits had values like £ 100 and Rs. 1000 and 500 dollars. It should be obvious that there can be no real postal use for a Rs. 1000 stamp So fanatic collectors bent upon completion must either have the stamps specially used for them or purchase tampered specimens at cut rates

There are untampered 'postally' used specimens of these high values in collections and there are mint copies as well, but about ninety percent of the so-called 'postals' are actually revenues cleaned and regummed when necessary. Although to the naked eye a stamp of this kind might appear as fresh as on the day it left the press, tampering comes to light in an instant by means of the quartz lamp. No amount of cleaning or bleaching is any good—place the stamp under the lamp and the postmark will stand out clear as daylight.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Gandhi 'Service' Will Soon Be Catalogued

SOME time ago a reprint of an article on uncatalogued items had appeared on this page. Writing in the Indian Stamp Monthly, Arthur D'Silva had discussed, among other things, the omission of the Gandhi 'Service' stamps from the Commonwealth and Gibbons catalogues.

Copies of the magazine were sent to the parties concerned and though Gibbons will probably withhold the set from their regular listings, the Commonwealth Stamp Company have written to the Indian Stamp Monthly informing the editor that they intend to conclude the 'Service' issues in their forthcoming edition which is due this autumn.

They explain that the omission had merely been due to the status of the stamps having been in doubt, but now the green signal has been given and the stamps are to be accorded full catalogue listing. The price columns will, however, remain blank for the present, since there has not been enough information on the subject.

The inclusion of these stamps is welcome and it is hoped that scores of similar items, not currently catalogued will be listed in the future.

FRANCE HONOURS ST. RADEGONDE

Poitiers is chiefly remembered as the scene of a bloody battle. But this small town is also a historical treasure-house, rich in relics of the Merovingian and Carolingian periods. It was here that a princess of France left the world, took the veil and became the foundress of the famous abbey of Saint-Croix.

Her name was Radegonde, and she was married to Clotaire, one of the sons of King Clovis. Appalled by the rank cruelty of the Court, and by the selfishness and brutality of a husband who was more a beast than a man, she retired to a monastery at Poitiers, not far from the walls of the town.

Radegonde lived an explary life at the manastery until the year 587 A.D. and at the time of her death there were numerous miracles. To history, Radegonde has come down as 'the most perfect lady of the Merovingian period'.

In honour of Saint Radegonde, France has issued a stamp showing the Monastery

of Poitiers. It celebrates the 14th Centenary of the foundation of the Abbey and in addition to showing a view of the courtyard, bears the heraldic arms of the Abbey

With a face value of 15 francs, this reddish-orange stamp has been issued on the 21st of June. The designer and engraver was M Serres. The Poitiers commemorative is in vertical format, 22mm. by 36 mm.

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Lectures on above subjects begin from 21st July, 1952.

For Prospectus, apply to A. L. Corbet Esqr., Principal, George Telegraph Training Institute, 136, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta-12 with 8 postage stamps, each of the value of nine pies to cover the cost of prospectus and postage.

N.B.—Detailed advertisement may be seen in the issue of 22nd instant.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

WESTERN RAILWAY.

It is hereby notified, for the information of the public, that certain urgent signalling work requiring to be done in the Lower Parel Station Yard from the night of 28th June 1952 will retard the movement of trains over this section with the result that both local and through trains are likely to run 5 to 10 minutes late on Sunday the 29th June 1952. The resultant congestion during the later part of the afternoon, when more trains are scheduled to run, may further necessitate the cancellation of a few suburban trains. Every effort will be made by the Railway Administration to reduce to a minimum the inconvenience to the public. (2663)

'Low' Moves Over To U.P.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, June 28 (PTI). The following is the daily weather summary for Sunday:

Yesterday's low has moved north-west and lies this morning over West Uttar Pradesh. It is likely to move further north-west and weaken. Under its influence, the monsoon has been vigorous in West Uttar Pradesh, East Rajasthan, Vindhya Pradesh and Malabar-South Kanara.

Rainfall has been widespread in Assam, Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, East Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, East Madhya Pradesh, and along the west coast with a few heavy falls in Assam, Bihar, East Uttar Pradesh, East Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, South Konkan and Malabar-South Kanara. In Gangetic West Bengal Orissa, Gujarat and North Hyderabad rainfall has been local. Scattered showers have also been reported from Chota Nagpur plain of Punjab (1) East Madhya Pradesh, Tamilnad and Mysore.

Heavy rainfall warning: — Locally heavy rain is likely in the hills of Uttar Pradesh and of the Punjab (I) in Malabar-South Kanara and Travancore-Cochin during the next 40 hours.

Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches:

Ahmedabad	92	78	1.4	1.7—1.5
BOMBAY	88	79	T	2.0+4.4
Calcutta	90	82	0	0.9—1.8
Cherrapunji	71	—	3.9	1.2—8.7
New Delhi	95	82	0	0.5—2.1
Poona	84	—	—	87.1+2.8
Rajkot	93	79	0	2.2—1.5
Sholapur	95	72	0	4.5+0.3
Simla	69	—	0.1	9.4+4.3
Surat	88	81	T	9.5+1.8

Electricity For Mills

ORDER EXTENDED

BOMBAY, Saturday: The order prohibiting the distribution and supply of electric energy by the following six electric supply companies to flour mills, masala mills and rice mills situated within their area of supply between 6 p. m. and 10-30 p. m., has been extended by the Government of Bombay upto September 30, 1952:

The Panvel Taluka Electrical Development Company, Limited; the Bassein Electric Supply Company, Limited; the Amalgamated Electricity Company (Belgaum) Limited, (Bhiwandi Branch), Bhiwandi; the Thana Electric Supply Company, Limited; the Poona Electric Supply Company, Limited; and the Lonavla-Khandala Electric Supply Company, Limited.

These companies have authority to discontinue the supply of electric energy to any flour mill, masala mill or rice mill, which is found utilising power during the prohibited hours.

The prohibitory orders do not apply to the working of the mills on Sundays.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Ashad Shud 7, 2008
Muslim: Savval 6, 1371
Parsi: Behman 1, 1321
Sunrise 6-04 a.m.
Sunset 7-20 p.m.
Hightide 03-47, 16-03
Lowtide 09-24, 22-44.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION: Conference to be inaugurated by Chief Justice Mr. M. C. Chagla, University Convocation Hall, 3.30 p.m.

HINDI SANGEET PRACHARAK COMMITTEE: Weekly programme, Kalabhavan Hall, Nana Building, Poibawadi, Parel. 6. p.m

INDIAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION: Inauguration of the practicing pharmacists training course. Department of Chemical Technology, Matunga Road Bombay 29. 11-30 a.m.

THE MOGAVEERA YUVAKA SANGH: Seventeenth annual general meeting, 46, Veer Nariman Road, Fort 2-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "Reincarnation, Why Where and How." Jehangir Wadia Building, Opposite Flora Fountain, 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY YOUTH CONFERENCE: Preparatory Committee meeting. Cama Hall. Mr. Raj Kapoor to preside. 10 a.m.

INDIA CHINA FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION: Meeting at Podar College Matunga, on 29th inst. at 5-30 p.m. Dr. J. C. Kumarappa will give his impressions on New China.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: BOOK REVIEW: by Mr. P. S. Seshadri, of Sri S. A. Ayer's 'UNTO HIM A WITNESS', at the Sangham premises, at 6-00 P.M., Telang Rd. Matunga.

BOMBAY PEACE COMMITTEE: Public meeting to protest against the Yalu bombing at Vanmali Hall, Dadar, 5-30 p.m. Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani, Renu Chakravarti M. P., Dr J. C. Kumarappa and Indulal Yagnik will speak.

TRAINING, RESEARCH WORK AT HAFFKINE INSTITUTE

Rates Of Fees For Different Categories Of Workers

BOMBAY, Saturday: Fees at different rates for different categories of trainees and research workers at the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, have been fixed by the Government of Bombay. Hitherto, persons desirous of receiving training or doing research work at the Institute were being charged fees on the merits of each case.

Ordinarily, no fees will be charged to the servants of the Institute doing research work, during the course of their duties, with a view to obtaining a post-graduate degree, provided (i) the research work does not involve any extra cost to the Government; (ii) the servant gives an undertaking to serve the Government for a period of three years after obtaining the degree and does not demand higher grade or emoluments in view of his/her additional qualifications; and (iii) the Surgeon General's permission is obtained for registering himself/herself for the post-graduate degree. No fees will also be charged to Government servants of other institutions in the State sent for training.

Servants of the Union or other State Governments sent for training will be charged fees at the rates of Rs. 50 for a period not extending one month and Rs. 100 for a period extending one month and upto three months as also for every quarter.

SCIENTIFIC WORKERS

Scientific workers not serving under any Government or private trading or manufacturing concern will be charged at the rate of Rs. 100 per quarter, provided they give an undertaking that they will not get themselves employed in any commercial firm for a period of six months after finishing the training.

Students not employed anywhere and wishing to do research work with a view to obtaining post-graduate training will be charged at the rate of Rs. 65 per quarter.

The question of fixing fees in the case of scientific workers employed by private commercial or manufacturing concerns is under consideration.

Nature's Green Miracle

CHLOROPHYLL STOPS SMELLS

BOMBAY, Saturday: At a recent count, no fewer than nine dog-food manufacturers in the U.S.A. were selling grass mixed with their products, and no one objected! But there is more in this than meets the eye, because the 'grass' was actually Chlorophyll, the wonderful natural deodorant that has taken America by storm.

Found in all green plants, Chlorophyll has proved again and again its amazing ability to destroy unpleasant odours—in fact, to stop smells from smelling. It was widely used on wounds in World WarII, when it caused hospital-hardened nurses to comment on the absence of the bad smells they had always associated with the bone-infection wards.

Since then, the deodorizing powers of Chlorophyll have been put to work not only in medicine, but in U.S. homes as well. Air purifiers, foothpastes, chewing gum, lozenges and many other products, all use Nature's green miracle to kill the smells of cooking, bad breath or perspiration. Its use in dog foods has become so standard as to be hardly worth remarking on. Truly the harmless 'wonder-drug from grass' is making the world a sweeter-smelling place to live in!

CONFERENCE OF BIG FIVE IN DELHI

All-India Peace Council's Suggestion To Nehru

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Bureau of the All India Peace Council, Bombay, in an appeal to Prime Minister Mr. Nehru urged him "to take those great initiatives for peace, which all those who want peace eagerly expect you to take."

The Peace Council Bureau requested Mr. Nehru to call a conference of the Big Five of the world in New Delhi.

Welcoming the Prime Minister's "unreserved condemnation of the use of germ warfare", the Bureau urged him to see that the Geneva Protocol of 1925 was signed by the countries which have not yet signed it.

The letters said that India could exert her full moral weight in restoring peace in Korea only "if she extricates herself completely from the Korean conflict". It asked the Government to reconsider the continued presence of the Indian Medical unit in Korea.

Dr. Katju To Broadcast

On Sunday, June 29 at 8-30 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay will relay from Delhi a broadcast by Dr. K. N. Katju, Minister for Home Affairs and States Government of India. The talk will be first in English and then in Hindi.

The programme can be heard on all Bombay wavelengths.

Recitation Of His Own Poems

On June 29, at 9-45 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast a recitation of his own poems by Diwan Chaman Lall, [illegible] former ambassador to Turkey.

The programme can be heard on Bombay—A (244 and 41.44 metres).

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

244 m.—07-40 Programme, 07-45 B Malji, G songs, 08-15 K Chonkar, G todi, 11-45 R H B Bhat, desi, 12-15 For Women, G, 13-10 V Khan, sitar, 13-40 Berlioz, 17-30 R H B Bhat, marwa, 18-10 V Khan, sitar, 18-30 T D Janorikar, shudh kalyan, 19-00 B Malji, G songs, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 AIR treo, dhun, 19-30 T D Janorikar, thumri, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 K Chonkar, khambavati, 20-45 B Malji, G songs, 20-50 Week in Parliament (Delhi relay), 21-15 K music, 21-45 Ad libitum, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Church music, 22-20 Handel.

VARIATIONS: 353 m.—07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 Ponnuswami, gottuvadyam, 08-45 K Chonkar, abhang, 11-00 Your choice, 13-15 T D Janorikar, br. sarang, 13-00 Venubai Devasthali, M songs, 13-30 S Gulraja, H songs, 13-50 Kaushalya Manjeshwar, multani, 17-30 For children. M, 18-00 Venubai Devasthali, bhavgeet, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 Venubai Devasthali, pad, 20-30 K Chandra, adib and film, 20-45 Letters' replies, H, 21-00 S Gulraja, H songs, 21-30 Radio trailer, 21-45 V Khan, sitar, 22-30 Kaushalya Manjeshwar, malkauns.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 326.1m.—08-15 Special, 08-30 Madhusudan S Joshi, allaiya bilawal, 09-00 For children, 18-00 Pramedha Desai, G songs, 18-20 M Desai, geets, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Rat (Ahm.), 19-00 M S Joshi, purva kalyan, 19-15 M Desai, geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Your choice (Baroda), 19-45 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 M S Joshi, thumri des, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Bharat music (Ahm.), 20-50 Week in Parliament, (Delhi relay), 21-15 M Desai, P Parekh's works, 21-30 M S Joshi, bihag.

RADIO CEYLON

19.84, 25.05, 41.72 m.—7-15 a.m. It's a Good Day, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Light and Bright, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Sons of Pioneers, 9-00 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9-15 Pen Friends Corner, 9-30 Choice of People, 10-30 Jazz Record Shop, 11-00 Hindi Programmes, 12-00 noon Modern Concert Hall, 12-30 p.m. Curtail Call, 5-00 Hindi Programmes, 6-00 Amateur Hour—Hindi, 6-45 Hindi Programmes, 7-00 The Singing Americans, 7-15 Ferguso Farming Facts, 7-30 Waltzes of World, 7-55 Rhodes Record of Day 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Hours, 9-00 Relay voice of America, 9-30 p.m. Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

SAIGON

25 m—19-15-19-30 News, 19-30-20-30, Gramophone records, as requested by or for listners.

BBC

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE 15-30 Service 15-0 Practice makes perfect, 16-15 Sports, 17-00 Calling all forces, 18-00 Eng. mag. 18-45 Cavalcade of melody, 19-45 Concerto, 20-455 Personal portrait, 21-00 Campion "Taxi" 12-45 London forum, 22-15 Service 23-00 E. Barker, in Just Fancy.

EASTERN SERVICE—18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-50 Music, 19-55 For children, 20-25 Meet students, 20-35 Letters' replies.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

"COMING back to Bombay after an absence of three years, I now feel a stranger, as Bombay is not the beautiful Bombay I knew. What with the nerve racking traffic and slums springing up everywhere, the city is now positively hideous, and only fit for racketeers and black marketers," said Shri. Homi Mody at a reception in his honour at the Taj.

Shri. Homi Mody may be missing the landmark of old Bombay, despite florescent lights. But commercially and architecturally, the city has gone underground. With illicit liquor bottles hidden under thickets, in manholes, in the sea-bed and under tombs, Greater Bombay has become a city of bottles and tubes. Shri Mody has evidently missed the profile of the Bombay women police, whose sartorial swagger has added to the gaiety of the city.

* * *

Replying to a question in the Hyderabad Assembly, the Minister in charge said that the Central Government bore the expenses of the Police Action.

Of course, Mr. Kasim Razvi footed the bill for defence.

* * *

An amusing scene was witnessed at Raipur when a male and a female donkey entered a restaurant and walked straight to the enclosure reserved for "guests with family".

They were probably exercising the freedom of association. Who says that civil liberties are restricted in India?

* * *

Speaking in Parliament, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, the former Union Minister for Works, Supply and Production, said that the nation was using only six per cent of its water resources today.

This is not true of women, whose tears well and swell into a hydro-electric project.

* * *

Mr. Dean Acheson stated in London that Britain would have been informed in advance of the bombing of Yalu Plants, but for an administrative slip.

The order to bomb came from "high ups", but the error is ascribed to "low downs". This is sheer "escapology".

* * *

Speaking of the Kashmir situation, Pandit Nehru said that real integration came from the mind and heart, and not from any mechanical adoption of clauses from a constitution.

It is difficult to follow Sheikh Abdullah, who changes his mind according to the latitude of Pt. Nehru and the longitude of the political situation. It will be more than a surgical operation to fix his mind and change his heart.

* * *

A lion in Lahore zoo stricken with heat entered a two-feet deep pond and tried to swim in water.

Even the King of animals thought in terms of Yalu river treatment after the dust and heat of Pan Mun Jan.

* * *

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said that the British Conservative Government believed that the People's Government of China should be represented in the U.N., but not at present, because she was "actually breaking the rules of the club she desires to join."

This is black balling in politics. Mr. Eden probably mistakes the United Nations for the Primrose League.

* * *

Talks in United Nations circles indicated the repatriation of the recalcitrant Koje prisoners to India.

Shades of Craik! The Andamans are no longer the "Prisoners' paradise".

* * *

"Truth", the conservative organ, says "There may come a time when the people of India, menaced by despotism and led into confusion by their own government, will call again for the strong and supporting arm of Britain." The journal adds, "Until that time, it might be a good thing, were we to cultivate our relations with the more congenial and the more genuinely civilised leaders of Pakistan."

India will not let in the "Trojan Horse", despite the carpet-making activities of Auchinleck and his tribe on the other side of the border.

* * *

The Japanese Prime Minister said in the Diet that Japan had the right to be consulted on the Yalu plants bombings, as they might affect the whole Far Eastern situation.

When Britain, the major partner of U.S.A. in Korean operations, is crying over spilt milk, Tokyo wants "Basundi" Japan protests too much, evidently to qualify herself for the United Nations.

* * *

THE hold up of the Indian Olympic Team in Calcutta for want of funds to proceed to Helsinki is a poor tribute to the sporting spirit of our people. There is no doubt that the players will be enabled to reach there in time.

In America Bing Crossby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour raised more than one million dollars for the United States Olympic Fund by a coast to coast television marathon. There are still thousands of dollars yet to come by mail. Only film stars can be gold-diggers and can net such huge sums. If a proper approach is made, Indian film stars will be only very willing to oblige such a worthy cause.

* * *

Indian stars have sung and danced for many social and welfare causes and have proved a big draw. Their personal appearance has always proved a box-office hit. Hence upcountry theatre owners book the stars for appearing on the stage, whenever the pictures in which they appear begin to flop. Their presence gives a new lease of run for the picture. Sometimes, some unscrupulous managers of mofussil theatres advertise that some well-known stars will appear at the premiere of a picture in a bogus way to attract crowds and then come out with a smooth excuse that the stars missed their plane or failed to catch their train. The crowds will believe anything and everything about the stars, and they, in turn, can take it. Recently, a bogus case of this type came to light. The cinema authorities who collected a big crowd for a premiere announced that the favourite stars were held up by a motor accident forty miles away, and therefore would not be available for the show, as they would be three hours late. The fans suspected a ruse and decided to wait indefinitely. The management grew panicky and sought police intervention to disperse the crowd peacefully.

* * *

The above incident is typical of the star-crazy world. During the International Film Festival at Delhi, mobs began to break the cordon and threw behaviour to winds, even when Pandit Nehru was present at a reception to the stars. The Film Star Cricket in Bombay became something of a national festival, when all was fair and gay. Rules of the game were fouled and the play was a sample of how it should not be played. But cheers applause and encores rang forth from all stands, and even veterans of the play joined the chorus. To use a Johnsonian expression, film stars playing cricket is akin to a dog walking on its hind legs. But crowds at the stadium were of such mammoth proportions that even Don Bradman would not have drawn. Box-office was gate-crashed by unending queues and many drew blank. Those who could not see them in action in the field stayed put outside to have "darshan" of the "star" performers as they entered or went out.

* * *

The question arises why folks pay, and pay heavily for a game knowing full well that it will be fake and a farce. We do not keep the purse strings loose when real veterans of the game star in exhibition matches. Ironical as it may seem, the film star cricket was in aid of funds to help retired cricketers or other players of the willow in distress. What has the world come to?

* * *

A film star is God's multi-purpose project. She follows Mr. K. M. Munshi's dictum and often makes an art of her personality. If she cannot do it, tailors, outfitters, jewellers, bobbers, shinglers, manicurists, puff powder artists make a blonde or brunette of her. She begs, borrows or steals from all arts and radiates her personality in all arts. Outside her stellar role, she plays the cover girl, Lux maiden, Kolynos beauty, jewellery advertiser and sari parader. The film director turns her into an actress, the playback gives her a lilting voice which she mumbles as a song hit, the orchestra covers her vocal lag, the tricky cameraman elongates or condenses her frame to the adoration of the fans, and studio publicity makes her a platinum or uranium beauty to catch as catch can. A minister of state sponsors the first show, lends respectability to the stars and leases popularity for himself, since both are public performers Thus starts the merry-go-round, and if it does not pick up, it is made to run to a jubilee stage. If a picture proves a flop, it is the Income Tax Department that loses most. Some of the stars have already taken their "back and white' money.

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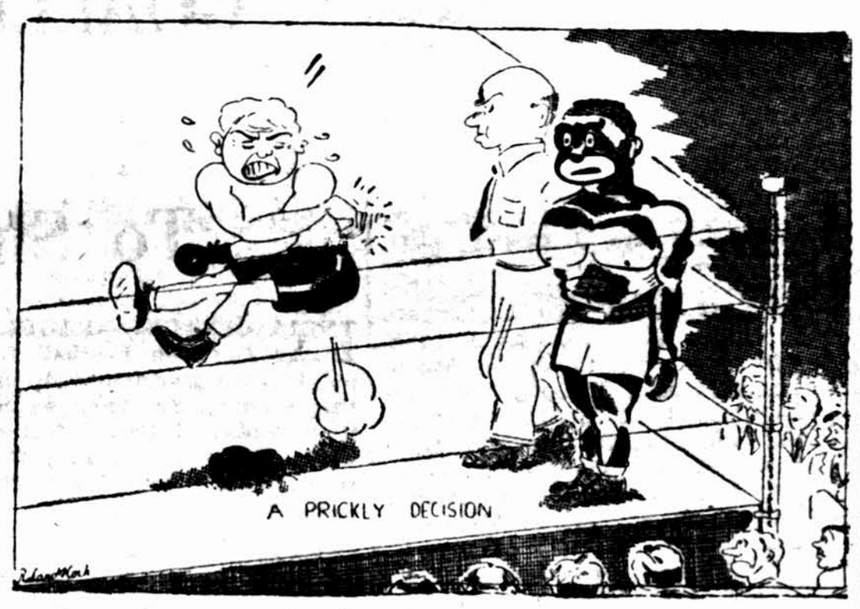
There is no art to which a film star is a stranger, and she takes daring liberties with all



arts. The film dance is a cocktail of all schools. There is no technique except strip-teasing glamour. The film star takes a strip of "Jatiswaram" from Bharat Natya and mixes it with "Tukra" of Kathak and shows herself off. A colourful mixture of "Pad" and "Paran" enables her to exhibit vim, verve and vivacity, and her fans hail her as ballerina No. 1. She takes a cut piece from Khyal and makes a Ghazal of it, defying all musical canons, and it passes for a song hit with cries of "repeat".

* * *

Why are film stars rated high over other artistes in other fields? Is it inherent merit or processed popularity? How is it that film artistes as mock cricketers, amateur singers and jejune dancers overshadow veterans in the field and walk away with the laurels? Why do people adore bombast and tinsel and worship false gods, knowing them to be so? Why should the fan world of leading stars spread fanwise cutting across different climes and frontiers, while veteran stage actors, musicians and dancers are circumscribed in their popularity? Why should the autograph of a film star be considered as a precious possession by their admirers, though many of them write in heiroglyphics? Why do the film stars score high in the gallup poll for popularity?

* * *

These are enigmas of modern times, easily explained away, but difficult to explain. A film star is a rebel, in more senses than one. In a society overridden with customs and conventions, a rebel commands from sneaking sympathy to popular adoration People are afraid to express it openly, but when social taboos and religious injunctions try to suppress it, it gathers the tempo of an underground movement and results in open ebullition of admiration, defying all restraints and rules. In a sense, it is "Niagara Falls", difficult to dam, till the waters settle down after the first fury. Thus film stars are hailed as the spearhead of popular aspirations and have stardom thrust upon them.

* * *

Though we have achieved political independence, we are yet to attain our social freedom. Many of our pandits and pedante think that our religious edicts, social codes and canons of art are meant for all times and promulgate a curious doctrine of pre-destination. According to them, marriages have already been made in heaven and are merely celebrated on earth. Orthodoxy will not liberate humanity from the curse or dowry, enforced widowhood and caste pin-pricks. It helplessly tolerates a double standard of morality discriminating man against woman. Ideas like free love, matrimony of choice, inter-caste or inter-communal marriages are gall and wormwood to the priestly class, though reformism is clandestinely storming its very citadel.

* * *

It is an eloquent commentary on the plight of our social freedom that hidebound orthodoxy snould stage a riot in India's capital on the proposed marriage between Mr. Sikander Bikhat and Miss Raj Sharma, even when the matter was "sub judice". No less amazing is the employment of women police in Bombay to decoy roving "Romeos" on Chowpatty sea face. Has social virtue to be maintained by social vice methods? A film star is embodiment of modern trends and progressive outlook, though sometimes some of the clan run amuck and indulge in orgies of modernism. Still people condone their excesses, because the stars mirror people's ideal of life, express their longings and aspirations, embody their sentiments and give a voice to their mute and hidden feelings. For a brief spell, the fans merge themselves with their favourite stars and they become one in spirit. They seek liberation through this Yoga.

* * *

Wishful thinking is one of the privileges of humanity which it still enjoys intact, without let or hindrance. It is an escape from the toils and turmoils of life by which the human mind creates a world of its own and realises the fullness and complete satisfaction of its limitless ambitions and its unattainable elderado. The human spirit liberates itself from the tyranny and power politics of the earth and conquers even the deadweight of gravity by floating on space beyond space. What is considered to be a somnambulist state is brought in flesh and blood on the silvery screen, when stars portray an idyllic life, full of colour and glamour in gay abandon. The advance of photography, technicolour methods and other scientific inventions have lent an extra dimension to the film art, which gives it a lead over other arts. Moreover, the film art presses into its service all other arts like music, dance, sculpture, painting and literature, and affords a fare of something in everything. This explains its pull over the common man, who gets infatuated with it. Thus the film fan is born.

* * *

The film fan has often become the bull of humorists and cynics. He is often described as an autograph-hunter after the stars, studiously collecting the photographs or cuttings of his favourite stars and their performances, gathering spicy anecdotes of their private life and amorous ventures from studio spies and other dealers of screen life. He is somewhat like a punter, who laboriously collects statistics of his favourite horses, colour, draw numbers, gallops and the top notch stakes they have annexed. One commendable feature of the fans is their readiness to forget the flaws of their favourite stars and valiantly champion their idols with a chivalry worthy of Don Quixote against traducers or champions of rival stars. Wiseacres dub them as credulous simpletons or congenital idiots, who have hitched their wagons to the stars. But they form the prop of the film industry which makes it flourish and makes millionaries of the stars. The film industry would not have reached its peak production level, but for the ungrudging support of the film fans. Despite hostile critics, the film fan is an honest citizen, who pays for the ticket and, along with it, pays entertainment tax to the Government. His heroine worship is not worse than the hero worship sedulously propagated and exploited by politicians and the powers that be. His is the voice that makes the film run or flop. Democracy can ill aford to neglect the common man either in art or in politics.

* * *

THE following story about the Indian Cultural Delegation to China has been reported by the Delhi correspondent of the "Deccan Herald".

"Leader Vijayalakshmi Pandit and the Secretary of the delegation told the staff that they were not expected to attend all the receptions and banquets held in honour of the Indian Delegation, although they might receive invitations. And so they sat at the hotel and sulked. Chou En Lai, the Prime Minister of China, gave a banquet in honour of the Indian guests. The delegation arrived in time. Chou En Lai counted the number of the Indian guests and found that they were five short. He enquired about the other five persons who were invited.

"We are all here", said the leader in consultation with the secretary.

"But you are five short", pleaded Chou.

"No Sir", argued the secretary. "The delegates are here, but what about the staff?" asked the Prime Minister of China.

"We never invite the staff in India", replied the Protocol-conscious Indian.

"I am afraid, we expect them in China", said Chou with a smile.

"May I send them a car?" he asked the leader of the delegation.

"Permission was given and a car was sent to fetch them. Twenty-five minutes later, the Indian staff arrived. Until then the banquet was held up for these five by the Chinese Premier."

The Chinese Revolution has put greater accent on the dignity of labour and the worth of the human person. In India we still revolve round the world of "barra sahabs" and "mem, sahabs". Let us imbibe the spirit of "Inquilab Zindabad."

Second Seed Mulloy & Savitt Surprised By Aussies

WOMEN'S SINGLES RESULTS AS EXPECTED

WIMBLE DON, June 28 (PTI-Reuter).

THE women's singles continued to run to form at Wimbledon today when the four outstanding fourth round matches in the champion event were played and left all seeded players in the last eight.

The quarter-final lineup for nex tTuesday will be Maureen Connolly (U.S.A.) vs Thelma Long (Australia), Shirley Fry (U.S.A.) vs Mrs. Jean Walker-Smith (Britain), Mrs. Jean Rinkel-Quertier (Britain) vs Louise Brough (USA), Mrs. Patricia Todd (U.S.A.) vs Doris Hart (U.S.A.) the holder.

In sweltering heat before a packed gallery on the number one show court, former champion Louise Brough had a shock when she found herself a set down in 16 minutes to sturdy French left-hander Mrs. Nelly Adamson but her superior courtcraft enabled her to run out the winner 1-6, 6-1, 6-2.

This was the first set dropped by Miss Brough in her bid to win the title for the fourth time in five years. Mrs. Adamson won the distinction by some attacking tennis, forcing the Californian blonde into hurried strokes.

On the adjacent centre court another French internationalist Michele Bourbonnais began well by swapping baseline drives with Shirley Fry last year's runner up, but with the American dictating the rallies afterwards the French girl was slowly run off her feet, to be beaten 6-4, 6-0.

Miss Fry has the best record in the event this year to date for her brilliant defence has enabled her to play through four rounds with the loss of only eleven games. Britain's two seeded players Mrs. Rinkel-Quertier and and Mrs. Walker-Smith also won through comfortably today.

Joint favourites from America, Doris Hart, the holder and Maureen Connolly, United States champion, together with Mrs. Long, Australia, and Mrs. Todd (U.S.A.) won their way into the quarter-finals yesterday so the remainder of two days play was monopolised by the various doubles events.

It was strange to have Wimbledon's first Saturday without a mens singles but those who forecast an uninteresting day's play, particularly after the four womens singles had caused no great thrill, did not visualise at least one of the mens doubles.

No Wimbledon champion ever received a greater ovation on the centre court than that given to the 17-years old Australians Ken Rosewall and Lewis Hoad as they ousted the second seeded Americans Gardnar Mulloy and reigning singles champion Dick Savitt in the third round by 6-4, 8-6, 1-6, 3-6, 7-5.

The Australians whose brilliant play, both in singles and doubles has been a highlight of Wimbledon's sweltering first week, wore down their seasoned opponents. The win was the more meritorious as they stated off match point on Rosewall's service in the tenth game of the final set.

Playing aggressive tennis the Australians stormed the net in the first two sets and the Americans right off their game. The youngsters whose combined age is half that of the rivals sagged in the next two but came back with renewed vigour in the decider and forced the opposition into errors at a vital period.

Top seeded Australians Frank Sedgman and Ken McGregor, holders of all the major mens doubles titles in the world, won their way into the quarter-final, a superb understanding seeing them through although they dropped one set.

The two other seeded pairs Eric Sturgess (South Africa) and Vic Seixas (United States) and Jaroslav Drobny (Egypt) and Budge Patty (United States) also got through.

Four other matches to determine quarter finalists are schedule for early next week.

MIXED DOUBLES

Second round:

N. Nath (India) and Miss G. Butler (USA) beat G. Golden (USA) and Miss M. Eyre (Britain) 6-4, 3-6, 6-3. A. E. Morea (Argentine) and Mrs T. Long (Australia) beat G. Jackson and Miss E. Lombard (Ireland).

Third round:

M. Rose (Australia) and Miss M. Connolly (USA) beat W. Shute and Mrs. J. Collier (Britain) 6-4, 6-2.

D. Candy (Australia) and Mrs. P. Todd (USA) beat L. Norgarb and Mrs. H. Redicksmith (S. Africa) 6-3, 6-0. E. Morea (Argentine and Mrs. T. Long (Australia) beat D. Tregonning (Australia) and Miss C. Hoahing (Britain) 6-1, 6-2. G. Cucelli and M. Del Bello (Italy) beat N. Kumar and N. Nath (India) 17-15, 6-4, 6-3.

E. Sturgess (S. Africa) and Miss S. Fry (USA) beat M. Mataus and Mrs. M. Matous (Stateless) 6-0, 7-5.

K. McGregor (Australia) and Miss L. Brough (USA) beat G. Paish and Mrs. J. Rinkel (Britain) 9-7, 6-2.

F. Sedgman (Australia) and Miss D. Hart (USA) beat I. Ayre (Australia) and Mrs. J. Walter-Smith (Britain) 6-2, 6-3.

MEN'S DOUBLES

Third round:

V. Seixas (USA) and E. Sturgess (S. Africa) beat F. Ampon (Philippines) and S. Clark (USA) 6-4, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4. K. McGregor and F. Sedgman (Australia) beat H. Flam and A. Larsen (USA) 6-0, 3-6, 6-4, 10-8. L. Hoad and K. Rosewall (Australia) beat G. Mulloy and Mrs. Savitta (USA) 6-4, 8-6, 1-6, 3-6, 7-5.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Fourth round:

Mrs. J. Rinkel (Britain) beat Mrs. E. Dawson-Scott (Britain) 6-1, 6-2.

Miss S. Fry (USA) beat Miss M. Bourbonnais (France) 6-4, 6-0. Mrs. J. Walker-Smith (Britain) beat Miss G. Woodgate (Britain) 6-1, 6-1. Miss J. Brough (USA) beat Mrs. N. Adamson (France) 1-6, 6-1, 6-2.

Trip To Helsinki If You Can Pay

CALCUTTA, June 28 (PTI).

The Indian Olympic Association has telegraphically intimated the National Sports Federations in the country that their representatives can go to Helsinki with the second batch of the Olympic contingent only if they were prepared to bear their expenses in full with no financial liability on the I. O. A., an official of the Bengal Olympic Association told PTI today.

The members of the West Bengal Olympic Tour Fund Committee, who met here for the second day, today, at the Raj Bhavan to consider dispursement of the Committee's funds for the various teams for Helsinki from the state. And the intimation of the I. O. A. The fund committee agreed to raise their contribution from Rs. 33,500 to Rs. 41,000 and out of this the share for each athlete and swimmer would be increased from Rs 700 to Rs. 1,200. It was also agreed that the competitors should pay Rs. 300 each in addition.

Mr. Moin-Ul-Huq, Honorary Secretary of the I. O. A., will reach Calcutta tomorrow morning when it is understood the I.O.A.'s contribution visavis the states tour funds disbursements would be considered finally. Mr Huq is also likely to complete arrangements for the despatch of the remaining athletes to Helsinki.

Hindustan Aircraft Team Held To A Draw

MADRAS, June 28 (PTI) The Madras Regiment held Hindustan Aircraft, Bangalore, Beighton Cup runners-up to a goalless draw here today in the Madras Cricket Club Invitation Hockey Tournament. Extra time produced no decision.

NIGEL HOWARD'S AGGRESSIVE 87

Helped By Bad Fielding Lancashire Hit Up 363

MANCHESTER, June 28 (PTI-Reuter).

TAKING advantage of faulty fielding by the Indians, Lancashire totalled 363 on the first day of the match here with the tourists.

NIGEL HOWARD.

A feature of the match was a fine forceful innings by Nigel Howard, the Lancashire captain, who led last year the MCC touring team in India. He was always scoring freely, and he lost his wicket when he had hit up 87, by trying to farm the bowling at the end. Throughout his stay of two hours and ten minutes, he was always attacking the bowling, and he had ten fours in his innings.

Next best scorer of the day was Place who hit eleven fours in his 85. But his was a lucky knock being badly missed by D. Gaekwad when he was only 36. Wharton hit one mighty six to leg off Shinde and seven fours in an attractive knock of 68.

WASHBROOK COMPLETES 25,000 RUNS

Lancashire opened rather on an aggressive note but at 32 Washbrook, who was never genuinely happy, was neatly taken chest high by Umrigar at first slip off Divecha whose opening spell lasted an hour. Washbrook, who made 21, had, however, the pleasure of completing his 25,000 runs in first class cricket. He needed five for the honour when he opened the Lancashire innings.

Divecha bowled consistently well and accurately early in the day but he did not maintain his high stand, and it was Ghulam Ahmed who had the bert analysis of the Indian bowlers. He fully deserved his four wickets for 76, and would certainly have had a better reward if he had adequate support in the field.

The Indian captain persisted in using Shinde but the slow bowler sent down a remarkable number of loose balls which the Lancashire batsmen treated as they deserved.

Ghulam Ahmed swung the game round in the Indians favour when he had Place caught at square leg and spreadeagled the wicket of Lomax at 271 and 273.

Then when Umrigar had Smith caught behind the wicket at 274, Lancashire had lost three wickets for three runs in a dramatic twenty minutes. But Howard played his fine innings and the Lancashire total mounted. Howard was run out by a fine throw by Hazare. His only mistake had been at 85 when he was missed by Manjrekar off Divecha.

The Indians may regret their fielding lapses especially if the weather changes over the weekend and they have to bat on an affected wicket.

SCORE-BOARD

LANCASHIRE (1st innings)

Washbrook c Umrigar b Divecha	21
Wharton c Hazare b Shinde	68
G. Edrich c Gaekwad b Divecha	27
Grieves c Sen b Ghulam Ahmed	39
N. Howard run out	87
W. Place c Ramchand b Ghulam Ahmed	85
Lonax b Ghulam Ahmed	1
Smith c Sen b Umrigar	1
Wilson c Sen b Ghulam Ahmed	8
Tattersall lbw b Hazare	16
Berry not out	7
Extras	3
Total	363

Fall of wickets: 1-32, 2-118, 3-118, 4-198, 5-271, 6-273, 7-274, 8-329, 9-341.

Bowling Analysis: Divecha 28|5|95|2, Ramchand 18|1|77|0. G. Ahmed 28|7|76|4. Umrigar 13|4|29|1, Shinde 14|0|62|1, Hazare 5.4|2|21|1.

SHELL HOLD I.C.L. TO GOALLESS DRAW

Francis Goans Forced To Share Points

BOMBAY, Saturday.

INDIA CULTURE LEAGUE sedately stayed at the top of the Senior Harwood Football League table by securing a division of points with Burmah-Shell in a goalless draw at the Cooperage this evening, but they would certainly have preferred to even up their Nadkarni Cup defeat suffered at the hands of their opponents, while earlier St. Francis Goans were concerned in an identical result with Indian Naval Dockyard in the second leg of the tournament.

The surprise note struck by both sides was clever, fast and tricky football. Every move was thrilling and for the first fifteen minutes spectators were kept on their toes guessing as to who would score that all-important goal. Each goal was visited in turn, but no damage was done. The exchanges were even and it is difficult to single out any particular person for praise, as man for man—each played his part well.

I.C.L. were without the services of their sharpshooter Saxby, whose whereabouts are a mystery even to his side, while Shell underwent some drastic changes. Martin D'Sa and Shariff were dropped, and St. Anne D'Souza and Willmer wer included.

The Shell defence proved robust. Willmer would not leave Balaram alone and stuck to him like gum. Poonawalla troubled Thomas and Peter immensely, but this was all in the days sport. Peter was constantly being hauled up for offside.

Shell, too, suffered a similar fate. Raphael ran around with the roving Middlecoat and George 'policed' Maxie. Maxie was unable to move in the initial half, but he proved to be a source of danger in the second half.

I.C.L. had more of the scoring chances in the initial half. Thomas sent in a crisp drive from a Peter pass, but it was smothered by a defender. Damodar and Balaram each saw their shots sail over the cross after Santiago had pushed it over. Shell had one good scoring chance when Maxie drove across goalmouth, but Rego failed to connect with only the goalie to beat.

The second half gave Shell more scoring chances, but I.C.L. had, the earlier ones. Thomas's drive was sent over the post. Shreedaran's shot went just wide of mark. Then, Bhoja was beaten by a centre from Rego, which Maxie attempted to head, but St. Anne shot into defender George, who seemed to handle the ball, but it was accidental.

Five minutes before the end I.C.L.'s goal had two narrow escapes. Maxie failed to connect a pass from Franklin with only the goalie to beat and then Franklin, himself shot feebly.

The teams were:

INDIA CULTURE LEAGUE: Bhoja; George, Walter; Raphael, Ganesh, Paul; Shreedaran, Damodar, Peter, Thomas, Balaram.

BURMAH-SHELL: Santiago; Poonawalla, Angelo; Willmer, Ben Martin, Bernard; Rego, Franklin, St Anne, Middlecoat, Maxie.

Referee: A. N. Desai.

GOALLESS DRAW

Just two days ago Dockyard were down to St. Francis Goans by two goals, but in the second leg they held them to a goalless draw early this evening.

The Goan side were on top throughout, but they had anxious moments when Dockyard broke away from sporadic moves. Both custodians gave good accounts but Dockyard were saved by their custodian Puthran, who had a really difficult time saving some certain goals.

The slashy ground played a prominent part in slowing down the clearances by the defences and the Goan defence particularly suffered.

The teams were:—

ST. FRANCIS GOANS: Christopher; J. Rodrigues, Baptista; Diego, Coutinho, S. D'Costa; Ayres, Gracias, B. D'Souza, J. Fernandes, Lucian.

DOCKYARD: Puthran; Cadman, Govind; Bob, Braganza, Tavares; Gharty, Chowdhury, Jacob, Le Febour, Ashok.

Referee: N. K. Uchil.

In The Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4-30 p.m. Indian Navy vs Tata (First leg); 5-40 p.m. Dynamos vs Central Railway (Second leg —First Division Harwood league).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel

3-40 p.m. Liberty S. C. vs Bhoiwada; 4-40 p.m. Blue Wizards vs Central Railway; 5-40 p.m. Indian Gymkhana "A" vs Kores Employees (Das Cup Final).

TABLE TENNIS

Students YMCA

5-30 p.m. Juniors Singles final, Men's Singles Final; Mixed Doubles Final and Men's Doubles Final (Open Tournament).

Students YMCA

Enid Bocarro Wins Two Titles

THAKERSEY IN TWO FINALS OF Y.M.C.A. TABLE TENNIS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MISS ENID BOCARRO, a former national champion made an auspicious start this evening when she won two titles in the curtain-raiser of the table tennis season, the Students Y.M.C.A. Open Table Tennis Tournament. Meeting her old rival Mrs. Gool Nasikwala for the singles title, she won in four sets. In the women's doubles the two combined to annex the title very easily. Dilip Sampat, who beat Ossie Dyer and Sudhir Thakersey qualified for tomorrow's singles final.

Enid Bocarro waited for her opportunities against the defensive Mrs. Nasikwala, and often she executed some spectacular drives.

Sampat outplayed Ossie Dyer, despite the efforts of the latter to upset Sampat by clever variety. Thakersey meets Dilip Sampat in the final.

Enid Bocarro and Gool Nasikwala found poor opposition in Ruby Satarawala and Mani Dastur, beating them for the loss of only thirteen and eighteen points in the two games.

Thakersey qualified for another final when in partnership with A. I. Jacob he overpowered Khambatta and Irani. They meet in tomorrow's final V. M. Nadkarni and N. B. Mistri, the latter proving too good for Somaya and C. G. Velkar.

A. F. Vakil and R. Rao won their semi-finals of the juniors singles very easily.

Following were the results:—

Men's Singles

SEMI-FINALS: Dilip Sampat beat Ossie Dyer 21-15, 21-6, 18-21, 21-16; S. K. Thakersey beat P. Kumar 21-6, 21-18, 21-12.

Women's Singles

FINAL: Miss Enid Bocarro beat Mrs. Gool Nasikwala 21-14, 22-20, 21-19.

Men's Doubles

SEMI-FINALS: V. M. Nadkarni and N. B. Mistri beat D. Somaya and C. G. Velkar 21-13, 21-18, 21-15; S. K. Thackersey and A. I Jacob beat B. S. Khambatta and S. R. Irani 21-12, 21-16, 24-22.

Women's Doubles

FINAL: Miss Enid Bocarro and Mrs. Gool Nasikwala beat Miss Ruby Satarawala and Miss Mani Dastur 21-13, 21-8.

Junior Singles

SEMI-FINALS: A. F. Vakil beat V. D. Parker 21-6, 21-15; R. Rao beat H. R. Lulla 21-7, 21-14.

Full Points For Indian Gym.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In a well contested encounter, the senior outfit of Indian Gymkhana collected full points defeating Blue Wizards by a solitary goal in the Second Division of the Harwood Football League this evening at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel.

The game was well fought-out throughout with end to exchanges but the rival custodians seldom had to come to the rescue. Blue Wizards made an impressive start for the first ten minutes. Thereafter Gymkhana warmed up and midway through the first half outside-right R. S. Narayan registered the winners' only goals heading the ball in off a pass from Parameshwar.

SUMMERSGILL CUP

Earlier two matches were played in the Summersgill Cup Tournament. Kores Employees made the semi-final grade at the expenses of Reserve Bank of India whom they beat by two goals to nil. Centre-forward L. Balgopal scored both the goals, one in each half. Later St. Francis Goans "B" entered the quarter-finals defeating Goan Sports Club "B" by a similar margin. J. L. Fernandes and D. Vales were responsible for the score.

Calcutta Soccer

CALCUTTA, June 28 (PTI): Following are the results of matches played in the senior division football league today:

Rajasthan 1, Wari 0. Bhowanipur 2, George Telegraph 0. B. N. Railway 0, E. I. Railwy 0.

The Journey Of The Flame

AALBORG, (North Denmark) June 28 (PTI-Reuter): The Olympic Flame kindled from the sun's rays in ancient Olympia left today on its journey from Greece to Helsinki in Finland.

The flame, which throughout the night had burned in the Town Hall of Aalborg, was transferred this morning to a torch.

A young horsewoman carried the torch through the town, where it was taken by runners from a Danish Sports Club. Relays of runners' rowers and motor cyclists will carry it through Malmoe and Stockhold to the site of this year's Olympic Games.

By tonight the torch is expected to reach Skanderborg in Jutland. On the way there it will pass through Aarhus where a big sports meeting is taking place.

Fred Daly Wins Second Title

LONDON, June 27 (PTI-Reuter): Fred Daly the genial Northern Ireland professional who won the British Open Championship in 1947 came right back to form on the Wentworth courses when he won the Dak's Two Thousand Sterling Professional Golf Tournament today with an aggregate of 280. Three of the four rounds have been played on the famous westcourse known as the Burma Road because of jungle like country just off the fairways. Here Britain and America meet for the Ryder Cup next year so the value of Daly's score can be appreciated. In addition it came just over a week before the British Open Championship starts at Saint Annes, Lancashire.

Daly's two rounds today were 69 and 72.

The visiting golfers failed somewhat dismally in the event none more so than popular Antonio Cerda from the Argentine whose four rounds of 73, 74, 76, 78 showed his worsening as the event played in blazing heat progessed and he finished twenty-one strokes behind Daly to win a fifteen sterling prize.

Norman Von Nida, Australia with 284 shared fifth place and Bobby Locke, South Africa was seventh with 285.

Flory Van Donck, Belgium was equal twelfth with 289 while John Plant from Gezira, Egypt, the only amateur to qualify for the final day's play finished near the tail end with 303.

BANGALORE AS CENTRE FOR POLO IN SOUTH

BANQALORE June 28 (PTI): The Indian Polo Association has selected Bangalore as the venue for all Polo Tournament in the South, it was learnt here today.

The first of the tournaments organised by the Bangalore Polo Committee will commence on July 1 at the Bangalore Place grounds. Bangalore Boys, Mysore Lancers and the Colconda Polo Club of Hyderabad are participating in the tournament which will be conducted under the league system.

The Rajapramukh of Mysore will preside.

Most of the local players will use ponies bred at Hessarghatta, sixteen miles from Bangalore.

Kirkee Race Results

POONA, June 28 (PTI): Following are the results of Kirkee Gymkhana Races Summer Meeting, First Day, held today:

The Aundh Stakes, (Div II)—3 1/2 F

Sweetie, Jagat Singh 1. Sahran, S. Hirany 2, Highway, D. Capatain 3. Her Highness, Raut 4. Not Run: Havana, Aan Shan. Tote paid: Rs. 44/8 (Win) Rs. 12/- Rs. 15/- Rs. 8/8 (places).

The Atkonam Stakes (Div II)—3 1/2 F

Punjab-Ka-Beta, Umagi 1. Talai. Fakir Mohd 2. Nath, Narayan 3. Sultan, Gulab 4. Not run: My Babu. Tote paid: Rs. 18/8 (Win) Rs. 6 Rs. 5/8 and Rs. 7/8 for places.

Objections was raised by the rider of Tanaji against the rider of Punjab-Ka-Beta but was overruled.

The Aundh Stakes (Div I)—3 1/2 F

Prince of Stallions, Owner 1. Kutub Minar. J. Lord 2. Barbara, D. Chino, 3. Chancellor of The Exchequer, Capt. Z. K. Wadia 4. Not run: The Pie and Resham Pari. Tote paid: 13/- for (Win) Rs. 5/8, Rs. 6/8, and Rs. 5/8 (places)).

The Ahmedabad Stakes (Div. II)— 3 1/2 F

Mastan, Sorte 1. Mavourneen, Gaud 2. Gulab, Yeshwant 3. Chhota Balam, Khandu 4. Not run: Silver Cloud, Durr-e-Shewar and Kamini. Tote paid: Rs. 7/- (Win) Rs. 5/8, Rs. 6/8 and Rs. 8/- (places).

The Argonam Stakes (Div. I) 3 1/2 F

Raja, Majid 1. Janata Express, Shanker 2. King of Kalabhara, Nivrate 3. Sikander, 4. All ran Tote paid: Rs. 15/- (Win). Rs. 8/- Rs. 12/8 and Rs. 104/8 (places).

The Ahmedabad Stakes (Div. I)—3 1/2 F

Jeetena, Kandu Pandu 1. Gangu, Kisan 2. Madhubala, Rama 3. Snowball, Chhotelal 4. All run. Tote paid: Rs. 79/8 (Win) Rs. 12/8, Rs. 7/- and Rs. 8/8 (paces).

The Aurangabad Stakes —5 F

Brisance, B. Vithal 1. Yakin, Shankar 2. Pahili Mulakat, Subjan 3. Lucky Guard, G. Pearl 4. Not run: Nirvana Peggotty, and Gold Mine, Tote paid: Rs. 21 (Win) Rs. 11/- and Rs. 12/- (places).

(Objection was raised by the rider of Yakin against the rider of Brisance but was overruled). Forcast Pool dividend paid: Rs. 73/-

The Avadi Stakes— 6 F

Ghazni Day, D. Captain 1. Koko Boy, Capt. Z. K. Wadia 2. Khandu (Mr. T. M. Kawde), B. J. Paradesi 3. Bijay (Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School) 9.12. A. C. Aga 4. Tote paid Rs. 26 (Win) Rs 9, Rs. 11/8 and Rs. 21/8. (places).

Civil G.T. Company Win Sub-Area Football

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the replay of the Bombay Sub Area Football final Civil G. T. Company beating the Sikh Light Infantry by two goals to nil won the Sub Area Football Championship Cup.

It appeared that the replay would once again end in a draw but when in the extra time allowed Cleaner Fernandez with a final spurt of energy scored two goals in quick succession it brought victory to the deserving side. In the few minutes at their disposal the Sikhs charged with vigour but they were, as before, kept at bay by the superior skill and team work of th Civil G. T. players.

Souepi Triumphs In Northumberland Plate

NEWCASTLE, June 28 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. G.R. Difby's Souepi won the Northumberland Plate run over two miles here today. Mr. George Maclean's Flush Royal was second and Mr. T. B. Watson's Orderly Ann third. Six ran.

Betting was: 5 to 4 on favourite Souepi, 9/4 Flush Royal, 100'8 Orderly Ann.

Won by four lengths, with three lengths between second and third. Seaplane did not run, otherwise runners and jockeys identical with probables.

LIVE IN A CASTLE FOR Rs. 12 A DAY

Attractions For Tourists To Spain

THE foreign tourist has finally discovered Spain this season and has found that Spain is a land where he can live in a castle for Rs. 12 a day.

Spain, according to Pan American World Airways, offers the best bargains in Europe for good food, attractive accommodations, interesting sightseeing and inexpensive goods to bring home.

A two-week vacation in Spain, complete with food, lodging, entertainment and sightseeing can be accomplished for Rs. 714. Round trip fare on Pan American from Bombay is Rs. 3,720.

The price in Spain does not include such items as tailor-made men's suits for Rs. 143 and custom-made women's shoes for Rs. 33 to Rs. 48 which would sell for twice as much in India.

Food Plentiful And Cheap

Food is plentiful and inexpensive for the tourist. The best meal—a seven course dinner with chicken and lobster—at the most exclusive restaurant in Madrid or Barcelona costs Rs. 38 for two with the "works". An average meal with wine at a small restaurant costs about a dollar per person.

Hotels are similarly inexpensive. Prices range downward from Rs. 12 a day at the Palace in Madrid, considered the best hotel in the country, to a dollar a day for more modest accommodations.

Among the best features of travel in Spain are the "paradores" and "albergues". "Paradores" are ancient castles converted into tourist hotels. While retaining the charm of old world architecture, the Spanish Government has installed tile baths and other modern conveniences in the "paradores" and charges are Rs. 12 a day for room, bath and three meals.

The "albergues" correspond somewhat to 1st class Indian hotels. They differ from the "paradores" in that they are new buildings and located on the main roads, whereas the "paradores" are somewhat off the beaten paths.

Visitors are cautioned, however, that because of the expected influx of tourists—which took the country a little by surprise—to be sure that all hotel reservations are confirmed before leaving home, a procedure which Pan American normally follows.

One good way to see the Spanish countryside is to hire a car and driver—the cars are new American models—and take a leisurely drive, staying at the "albergues" or "paradores". A car with driver costs Rs. 105 a day, but some tourists have found the additional money well spent in view of the small charges for accommodations.

A Leisurely Country

Tourists find that Spain is a leisurely country. The cocktail hour starts at 10 p.m. Dinner can come any time after this and after dinner one then lingers for coffee and liqueur.

Spanish dancing is famous. The visitor who is lucky enough can arrange to attend a gypsy "jam session" of flemenco singing and dancing. Performances based on the gypsy dances are found in every night club and vaudeville show.

Barcelona and Madrid are the centres of night life. Madrid is said to be a cross between Havana and Paris and its Prado, one of the world's great art galleries, contains the works of Velasquez, El Greco, Goya and other great Spanish artists.

The Moorish influence in Spain strikes the visitor at every turn—in architecture, painting, dancing and music. The most striking example of Arab-Moorish art is, of course, the Alhambra in Granada, one of the artistic treasures of the world.

The Spanish people, though more reserved than their French or Italian neighbours, are warmly hospitable once they get to know the visitor.

The United Nations Command promised South Korea a multi-million dollar reimbursement for won (local currency) purchased for military personnel in Korea and for won used for military operations.

MONTHLY & ANNUAL REPORTS DROP OUT

(Continued From Page 3 Col. 5)

the social reformers among the Congressmen!

The question, however, is whether there is any need for such a truncated Bill? The Muslims and Christians have already their marriage and divorce laws and need no outside assistance, unless it were to marry an adult from outside their fold, without conversion to their faith in the first instance. Parsis and Sikhs have also their own marriage laws. Then again, there is already a Civil Marriage Act which permits everyone to marry within and without his religion. The original bill, now lying in State, was designed to emuncipate the Hindu women and destroy the authority of Brahmins. The new Bill has demonstrated that Hindu orthodoxy is more powerful than the mighty Congress.

Assumed Leadership

What are the women doing? Many of them are day-dreaming of positions of profit. There are more women in the Congress Parliamentary Party today than there were ever before. And yet they quietly approved the burial of their 'Magna Charta'. The leadership amongst Hindu women has been assumed and not earned. It has been assumed to attend national and international conferences, to be seen in photographs and to play at social service. It is generally the poor Christian women, who live in villages and leper asylums to tender succour to the poor, uncared for and downtrodden. The murder of the Hindu Code Bill is the latest example of the help to own the Hindu 'naitrijees' (women leaders) can render to their sisterhood!

One view here is that like the partition of India, the Hindu Code Bill would have passed, had the British insisted on it as 'sine qua non' to the transfer of power. The Congressmen love their power much more than the emancipation of their women. And orthodoxy has threatened them that they would lose elections, if they were to pass the Hindu Code Bill.

German Reporter Freed

SAIGON, June 28 (PTI-Reuter): A German newspaper reporter, who claimed he had cycled from Germany to Indo-China, was released here yesterday after being held by French security forces.

Forty-two-year old Henrich E. Helfgen described as a correspondent of the Saarbrucker Zeitung and the Franfurter Abendpost was arrested last night on the main road from Saigon to Cambodia by French Legionnaires on the lookout for Viet Minh troops.

Jap Opposition's Move For New Elections

TOKYO, June 28 (PTI-Reuter): Opposition parties in the Lower House of the Diet joined today to send to the Secretariat a bill calling for the immediate dissolution of the Diet and new elections. The present Government has eight months to run in the normal course.

Iran Martial Law Extended

TEHERAN, June 28 (PTI): The Iranian Government today announced its decision to extend martial law in Teheran by one month until the end of July.

No specific reason for the extension was given but observers thought the Government wanted to curb the activities of the banned pro-Communist Tudeh Party.

SUPREMO IN ROME

GENERAL RIDGWAY accompanied by his wife, has arrived in Rome on his first official visit to an Atlantic Pact member State since he succeeded General Eisen hower as Supreme Commander of N.A.T.O. Forces in Europe. He is seen here with his wife during a visit to the Golosseum in Ro me.

POSTAL STRIKE COMMITTEE APPOINTED

Inquiry Into Kidwai's Promise Will Alter Situation

POONA June 28 (PTI).

THE Executive Committee of the provincial branch of the Bombay Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union at its meeting held today approved the decision taken by the All-India Postmens' Union to go on a general strike from August fifth. Representatives from Maharashtra, Gujerat, Karnatak and Bombay city attended the meeting. Over 7,500 postmen are employed in the Bombay State.

Earlier Mr. V. G. Dalvi, general secretary of the all-India told the Press Trust of India that a strike notice would be served on the Communication Department of the Central Government on the fifteenth of July.

In fact the executive had decided to serve a notice forthwith, but had later decided to postpone the serving of the notice till the twenty-one day fast of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, President of the Union, was over on the thirteenth of this month. .. .. ..

Replying to a question, Mr. Dalvi said that the All-India Executive was vested with powers to take a decision on behalf of all the provincial branches of the union. He added that over ninety-five per cent of the union members, numbering over fifty-thousand, had decided in favour of a general strike.

While a majority of the union members put emphasis on demands like increased allowances. post-one-nine-three-one pay grades for the pre-1931 employees, medical aid, housing accommodation, reservation of fifty-per cent vacancies for postmen in the clerical grade, there was an unanimity amongst them for the demand of the strike period wages.

Mr. Dalvi said that if the Government came out with a promise to hold an independent inquiry regarding the promise of Mr. Kidwai in 1946, the executive of all-India union would be convened to reconsider the decision of the strike in the light of such a promise.

"The members of the union have been hurt by the denial of Mr. Kidwai of his earlier promise and this injustice must be settled one way or the other," he declared.

STRIKE COMMITTEE

A strike committee consisting of a representative from each of the ten provincial unions in addition to five members of the executive was appointed at a meeting of the executive council today.

The executive has also prepared a list of twenty-one demands to be presented to the Ministry of Communications along with the strike notice.

The investigation recently made by two officers of the Geological Survey of India into the unusual phenomenon of earth tremors and explosive sounds on the hillside near Kapur in Trichnipoly district, did not yield any convincing results, it was learnt today.

PANIKKAR RETURNING

Indo-Chinese Relations Very Cordial

HONGKONG, June 28 (UPI-AFP): Sardar K. M. Panikkar, who arrived in Hong Kong yesterday said India's relations with China remained on every way extremely cordial.

The Chinese People's Govern ment had gone out of its way to arrange to sell 100,000 tons of rice to India for cash and not by barter. Prospects for further trade between the two countries he thought were good.

Mr. Panikkar said he expected to fly to Bangkok next Monday and leave from there for New Delhi direct on July 3.

He said he had asked to be relieved of his post in Peking, because of his wife's health.

SINO-BURMA TRADE PACT

RANGOON, June 28 (UPI-AFP): The Burmese Government is contemplating a trade pact with Chinese Communist Government, sources close to the government reported here today. It was further reported that the commerce and supply department was inviting suggestions from members of the trade delegation which recently visited China and Russia.

China Goes 'Swadeshi'

LUCKNOW, June 27 (PTI): Mr. S. S. Yusuf, Vice-President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, who led the AITUC delegation to the International Peace Conference at Peking in an interview said that foreign goods including those from USSR were being boycotted by the Chinese who generally went in only for Chinese products.

Mr. Yusuf, who returned here yesterday, said that the Russians who were in China were treated on the same basis as any other foreign nationals.

He said that the blockade of China by Western powers and keen desire among the Chinese people for making the country self-supporting were some of the chief factors contributing to new Chinese industrial expansion and increase in production.

Malayan Bandits Take Burma Town

BURN POLICE STATION AND LOOT TREASURY

RANGOON, June 28 (PTI).

MALAYAN bandits, who crossed the Thai (Siam) border into Burma, have taken the coastal town of Bokepyin after a 24-hour gun battle, an official report reaching here said today.

Bokepyin is between Mergui and Victoria Point 400 miles south of here in the rich tin-producing Tennasarim belt.

Army and police reinforcements have been rushed to the area to try to drive out the bandits. Most Government officials from Bokepyin have reached safety at Mergui.

The Malayans were helped by Thai bandits and local Communist rebels, reports said. They engaged the local garrison, burnt the police station and looted the treasury.

The first attack was three days ago.

Three weeks ago it was reported that Malayan bandits joined forces with Thai bandits and were operating in Singoraa few miles south of the Kraisthmus where the Malayans were understood to have crossed into Burma.

"No Military Targets"

MOSCOW VIEW OF YALU BOMBINGS

LONDON, June 28 (PTI-Reuter): Moscow radio said in a dtspatch from the North Korean capital of Pyonyang today that the bombed hydro-electric plants on the Yalu river were not "military targets".

"These plants were used to produce electric power needed by the civilian population and could in no circumstances me classified as war targets", the radio said.

"The Americans who were never sincere in the course of the armistice negotiations are determined to break the talks and extend the war. They now resort to such measures as the bombing of peaceful power plants."

SATYAGRAHA ARRESTS

BOMBAY, Saturday: A batch of fourteen Socialist satyagrahis led by Mr. S. A. Azmi was arrested this evening, while marching to the Government foodgrain godown at Chunabhatti, to take possession of it.

The thirty-eighth batch of twelve Socialist satyagrahis led by Shri Bhargav Shete will court arrest tomorrow (29th June) by attempting to take possession of a Government foodgrain godown at the old victoria mills compound, Gamdevi, Bombay.

Socialist Decision

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Socialist Party is understood to have decided to continue the food satyagraha in the State at a meeting of its Executive this evening.

The decision was reported to have been arrived at after a careful review of the progress of the movement to date. So far 525 Socialist volunteers have courted arrest in the city alone.

S·O.S. FROM TEMPLER

Aussie War Veterans For Jungle Warfare

SYDNEY, June 28 (UPA): The Sydney Sun reported today that Australian war veterans may be recruited to organize and instruct Malayan and Chinese home guards in the Malayan jungle battle against the Communists.

The Sun said External Affairs Minister Mr. Richard Casey was expected to announce the plan next week and that the move was requested by General Sir Gerald Templer, British High Commissioner in Malaya.

East German Canal Opened

BERLIN, June 28 (PTI-Reuter): The 25-mile Paretz Canal was flooded and put into use today, making East Germany independent for the first time of West Berlin's communications system, the East German news agency A. D, N. reported. The canal by passes West Berlin.

BIRDS OF THE SAME FEATHER

NEW DELHI, June 28 (PTI): A clenched fist raised by Dr. N. B. Khare in the House of the People today led the Prime Minister to say he was surprised that the member should "imitate the spirit of the late Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan."

Dr. N. B. Khare held out the clenched fist when Mr. Biswas, Minister for Law and Minority Affairs, said that Pakistan had not replied to his suggestions as regards the treatment of minorities in East Bengal and asked: "What can be done?"

Mr. Biswas said he would not like to imitate Dr. Khare. After Mr. Nehru's remark, Dr. Khare was heard to recite a Sanskrit epigram which meant: "Be a rogue with a rogue".

Mr. Nehru, thereupon remarked: "Birds of the same feather."

GOOD RAINS IN GUJERAT

Enough Water For Sowing Operations

AHMEDABAD, June 28.
(From Our Correspondent)

If the present rainfall continues regularly, Gujarat will not have to face scarcity of food, fodder or water which she had to experience for the last three years. Heavy rainfall has been reported in last two days in scarcity areas of North Gujarat. According to reports received here five inches have fallen in Wav Taluka, 3-1/2 inches in Kankrej Taluka, Three inches in Abu Road Taluka, 1-1/2 inches Tharad and 2-1/2 in Singram on the borders of Pakistan. There has been sufficient rain in areas round about the desert of Cutch uptil now. Almost all the districts of Gujarat except Ahmedabad have received sufficient rainfall to start sowing.

Sowing operations of khariff crops. Scarcity relief works in progress, however have been continued and the distribution of fodder will stop only after having new fodder July 15. All surplus cattle sent to cattle camps of Khandesh District from districts of Gujarat are returning back.

JUNAGAD, June 28 (UPI):— Reports of heavy rains ranging 10 and 16 inches falling in all parts of Sorath District have been received here.

All the rivers in the district are in spate and threaten to flood the adjoining areas.

Beauties Pit Their Charms For Miss Universe Contest

LONG BEACH (California), June 28 (PTI-Reuter): Beautiful girls from thirty countries will pit their charms against each other here tonight for the title of "Miss Universe" the loveliest girl in the world.

Several days of colourful peagantry will end with this evening's (07-90 GMT Sunday) parade of contestants.

Judges will pass their opinions on three separate showings—the first in bathing suits, the second in native costume and the third in evening gown. The sponsors Catalina swimsuits, Pan-American world airways, Universal International Studies and the City of Long Beach have spent nearly a million dollars in search of the world's beautiful girl.

The only married woman in the contest is India's Mrs. Indrani Rehman 21, a well known classical dancer.

MISS U.S.A.

LONG BEACH, California, June 28 (UPA): Jubilant Jackie Lougherty of New York polished her Miss United States of America gold cup today and eyed the 29 lovely foreign girls with whom she will compete tonight for the title, Miss Universe.

The pert redhead from Manhatten said she was "awfully glad" that New York won, because "New York is where Brooklyn is and I am rooting for the Brooklyn Dodgers."

Stop Press

SHIP BREAKS INTO TWO

KARACHI, June 28 (PTI):— "Othon" a Greek "Liberty" ship broke into two last night just outside Karachi harbour. One half has sunk, while the other is still afloat. All the officers and men of the ship were rescued.

ACHESON IN BERLIN

BERLIN, June 28. United States Secretary of State Dean Acheson arrived by air today on a 21-hour visit to Berlin.

OCCASIONAL SHOWERS TODAY

Colaba Records 4.4 Inches Above Normal

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay city and suburbs tomorrow will have occasional showers, some of which may be heavy and accompanied by gusty and squally winds, stated the

(Continued on Page 15)

NEXT CONGRESS IN HYDERABAD

Working Committee Discussions

LAND REFORMS TO FOLLOW ABOLITION OF ZAMINDARI

NEW DELHI, June 28.

THE Congress Working Committee today accepted the formal invitation of the Hyderabad Pradesh Congress Committee to hold the annual session of the Congress at Hyderabad.

Although no date has been fixed, the session, it is understood, will be held in the last week of December or early in January next.

In the meanwhile, the Congress Working Committee has agreed to the extension of the period for the enrolment of both ordinary and active Congress members upto August 30. The extension was granted at the request of 18 out of 25 Pradesh Committees who had pleaded that they were not able to enrol adequate number of members in view of the elections, meetings and legislatures etc.

LAND REFORMS

The Congress Working Committee had a four-hour discussion today on land reforms that should follow the abolition of Zamindari. The discussion is expected to be concluded tomorrow, when the views of the Committee would be crystallised. The meeting was held at the residence of Mr. Nehru, the Congress President.

Discussions are understood to have centred on the problem of equitable distribution of land among India's millions of peasants, and fixation of maximum as well as economic holdings. The Committee is understood to have discussed also whether redistribution should be on the basis of a family or an adult, whether it was desirable to fix maximum holdings, and whether redistribution did not involve taking away of lands from cultivators themselves to be given to landless labourers and the question of provision of adequate compensation.

PREMIER'S VIEWS

The Planning Commission is reported to have arrived at no final conclusions on the subject, and the views of the Congress Working Committee are expected to be forwarded to the Commission. The Chief Ministers of the States have also been asked to send their views on this question for submission to the Planning Commission.

Today's discussions in the Working Committee were initiated by Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Planning. Fifteen special invitees who attended today's meeting included the Chief Ministers of West Bengal, Bihar, Saurashtra, Mr. Hare Krushna Mahtab, Mr. Khandubhai Desai, and Mr. A. N. Sinha.

PAKISTAN CUTS JUTE DUTY

Move To Counter Inda's Underselling

KARACHI, June 28 (PTI): The Pakistan Government today announced a drastic reduction in its export duty on jute and in its selling price of June. They also announced the introduction of 'licencing system' for jute. Besides, they have decided to sell cotton board's stock at 10 per cent less than the purchase prices.

These announcements made here at a press conference by Pakistan Commerce minister Mr. Fazlur Rahman will come into operation from July 1.

Mr. Fazlur Rahman said the jat bottom jute at kutcha baling centre will now be Rs. 17 per maund as against the present price of Rs. 23. Rates for other varieties, he said, would be adjusted accordingly.

Export duty on kutcha bale jute per maund will be Rs. 3-12 as against the present rate of Rs. 7 and on pucca bale jute Rs. 3 against Rs. 7.

All jute exports, he said, will be licenced but on all jute exports to India, a licence fee of Rs. 2-8 per maund will be imposed. This, he said, was necessay to prevent India from underselling Pakistan.

No Devaluation

The Pakistan Commerce Minister Mr. Fazlur Rahman told the press here today that there was nothing in the present financial position of Pakistan to justify a devaluation of the Pakistan rupee.

Indo-Pak Trade Agreement

KARACHI, June 28 :(PTI) The Pakistan Commerce Minister Mr. Fazlur Rahman told the press here today that the existing special OGL for India will expire from June 30. He also said the Pakistan Government were still considering whether the present Indo-Pakistan trade agreement should be renegotiated. The agreement expires on June 30.

Pak Duty On Fresh Fruits From India

LAHORE, June 28 (PTI). Import of fresh fruits into Pakistan from India across the land route through Wagah has "considerably" gone down following Pakistan Government's decision to impose 36 per cent custom duty on all such imports. enquiries here revealed today

No Extra Expenditure

NEW DELHI, June 28 (UPI): Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyanger, Defence Minister, stated today that no extra expenditure was incurred on preparations for providing escort by Indian Naval ships on the proposed visit of H. M. the Queen to Australia. He was replying to Mr. Gopala Rao in the House of the People.

JAP REDS' WEAPONS

Made From 'Nutrition Analysis'

TOKYO, June 28 (PTI-Reuter): Police reported today on "deadly weapons" used by rotters during demonstrations in Japan on Wednesday, the second anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War.

These included time-bombs, hand-bombs containing acid and phosphorus and grenades capable of breaking a five-inch cement wall at close range.

The police also showed nail-studded clugs and steel-tipped bamboo spears used by rioters.

They said they were made up from instructions in a Communist handbook called "'Nutrition Analysis."

Four Days' Debate On Confidence Motion

MADRDAS, June 28 (PTI): The motion for a vote of confidence in Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's Ministry will be debated in the Madras Assembly for four days from June 30, it is learned today.

Budget discussion due to take place in the assembly and the Legislative Council (Upper House) from June 30 will be adjourned to give priority to the confidence motion.

The state governor will notify fresh dates for the budget debate in the two houses.

Police Prosecutors' Surprise

TOKYO, June 28 (PTI-Reuter): The District's Prosecutor's office found here today that two men arrested in last Wednesday's anti-American riots were clerks on its own staff.

SOVIET A-BOMB

For Surprise Attack And More Tries

WASHINGTON, June 28 (PTI-Reuter).

GENERAL NATHAN TWINING, acting head of the United States Air Force, has told a Senate Appropriations Committee that Russia may soon have enough atomic bombs to launch a surprise attack "plus a reserve for succeding tries if the first should fail" it was disclosed today.

General Twining's statements made public today were given while testifying in support of the Government's defence money bill.

He said the Russians while increasing their atomic stockpile had also developed a powerful long-range bomber capable of delivering atomic weapons against distant targets,.

"It is of some significance that a new long-range Soviet bomber of original design was observed over Moscow last summer", he said.

WASHINGTON APOLOGISES TO LATTIMORE

WASHINGTON, June 28 (PTI-Reuter): The State Department today apologies to Mr. Owen Lattimore for the embarrassment resulting from an order to prevent him from leaving the United States.

The department at the same time announced it had revoked the order, which was sent to customs officers on June 11.

Popularise Subsidiary Foods

Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Minister for Civil Supplies distributed diplomas of the School of Dietetics and Catering at Annapoorna on Saturday evening. Photo shows Shri Chavan addressing on the occasion.

Uproarious Scenes In Hyderabad Assembly

SECUNDERABAD, June 28 (UPI).

THERE were uproarious scenes in the Hyderabad State Assembly this evening, when members belonging to the Treasury Benches and the Opposition crossed swords.

This was a sequel to Mr. Konda Laxman's (Congress) accusation, during the discussion on grants to the local-self government department, that the opposition members (obviously meaning the Communists) spoke eloquently of "democracy and people's voice", but in practice, they had no regard for democracy.

The opposition party, Mr. Laxman said, coerced the people to vote in their favour in Telangana and even threatened women on the eve of elections that they would no more have "kumkum" on their forehead, if their husbands do not vote them. He also charged the Communists with having said in public meetings in Telangana that Prime Minister Nehru would be "trampled down".

These remarks were a signal to the P.D.F. members who loudly denied the accusations and demanded that the member should substantiate his allegations with proper proof.

Mr. Laxman, undaunted by the Opposition's refutation, said people who were actually subjected to coercion and threats came to him and complained that itself was ample evidence, he added.

Earlier, the Opposition Leader, Mr. V. D. Deshpande and other P.D.F. members alleged that the recent civic elections in Nalgonda and other places were not held peacefully, and that the police and Government officials deliberately helped the Congress Party.

Uninvited Guest On Treasury Bench

SECUNDERABAD June 28 (UPI): The Hyderabad State Assembly had an unique experience today, when the Socialist member stood up to the astonishment of everyone, and pointed to the Speaker that a non-member of the Assembly was sitting on the Treasury Benches.

The "uninvited guest" to the Treasury Benches quietly walked out immediately after the member drew the attention of the Speaker.

SOVIET CLAIM 2-STOREY TREE

LONDON, June 28 (UPA): The Russians now claim a tree on which tangerines and lemons grow at one time.

The Soviet news agency, Tass, in a dispatch carried by Moscow Radio said a botanist had grafted lemon branches to the upper part of a tangerine tree to increase the lemon's resisetance to cold. The result, Tass said, was a "two storey" tree which grows lemons on top and tangerines below.

DON'T BRING IN STATES

Deputy Speaker's Ruling In Parliament

NEW DELHI, June 28 (PTI). The Deputy Speaker, Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, ruled today that "nothing against the State Governments, except in cases where State Governments Act as agents of the Central Government, shall be referred to in this house."

He gave this ruling when a Communist member from Madras Mr. Yeaswara Reddy, during his speech on the debate for Grants to the Food Ministry, said the Food Minister not satisfied with decontrol in Madras, was including other states to tread the path of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Chief Minister of Madras, who is pursuing that policy with some "ulterior purpose."

Mr. T. N. Singh asked the Chair whether it was proper to make such a charge against a person who was not in the house.

The Deputy Speaker said it was wrong to refer to the conduct or action of any State Government in those terms.

Decontrol

DECISION RESTS WITH STATES

BANGALORE, June 28 (PTI): Mysore's Chief Minister Mr. K. Hanumanthaiya disclosed to pressmen today that the Central Government had left the final decision with the States Governments whether to decontrol food or not in their respective areas.

The Mysore Government's policy in this respect would be announced after ascertaining the views of the members of the Legislature, he said.

MYSORE RAJPRAMUKH'S DONATION FOR RELIEF

BANGALORE, June 28 (PTI): The Rajapramukh of Mysore has announced a further donation of Rs. 70,000 for relief work in the distressed areas of Kolar district.

Chief Minister, said that in view of the distress prevailing in parts of the state, the Rajapramukh had expressed the desire that his ensuing birthday celebration should be purely private and personal.

MAGICIAN MEETS PRESIDENT

Dr. P. K. Chatterjee, an army doctor-cum-conjurer, being presented to President Rajendra Prasad at a demonstration at Delhi.

COFFEE OUT OF SAWDUST!

Army Doctor Turns Magician

BOMBAY, Friday.

BOMBAY has a new master magician. He is Dr. P. K. Chatterjee, a retired army doctor turned professional conjurer.

During the shortwhile he has been in the city, Dr. Chatterjee has entertained a large number of army units with his refreshingly original reportoire of tricks.

Dr. Chatterjee, known to his army friends as Dr. Cardo, intends touring the world this August. Among the countries included in his itinerary are Ceylon, Australia, Malaya, Japan and the United Kingdom. He hopes to be in London during the Coronation next July.

MYSTIFYING TRICK

One of his most mystifying tricks is "serving coffee" out of saw dust. He takes a wooden box, fills it with saw dust. He then takes three receptacles and dips them in the box till they are brimful of saw dust. He covers the receptacles with hankies and then waves his "magic wand." Prompto — out comes coffee, milk and sugar from these vessels. A tray is called for and coffee — real hot coffee — is served to the gathering!

Another of his "hits" is producing a ring from a casket. The magician brings a casket containing a series of interlocking metal boxes tied up with string and wrapped up in over a dozen pieces of cloth. He borrows a ring from the audience and places it on the barrel of a toy revolver. He asks a member of the gathering to hold the casket and fires the revolver at it. He then asks the member to "unravel" the bundle of boxes. The ring is recovered from the innermost metal box.

MIND READING

Dr. Cardo's feat of mind reading is also amazing and compares well with similar showmanship of some of the best magicians in India. So far his field has been the improvised military camps and clubs which cannot have the best conditions by way of decor and atmosphere. However, Dr. Chatterjee intends to give a few public shows for the benefit of civilian audiences before he sets out with his troupe on a world tour.

Ban Spitting

CALCUTTA, June 28 (PTI): The Secretary of the Bengal Tuberculosis Association, yesterday urged the state Government to enact a law making spitting in public places and in trains, tramcars and buses, a punishable offence.

Presenting the report at the annual general meeting of the Association, the Secretary Dr. S. Sarbadhikari said more help from the Government was urgently needed to make effective the Association's campaign to check the spread of tuberculosis.

Three Arrested For Cheating

POONA, June 28 (H.S.). The Poona police arrested yesterday three men on a charge of cheating several persons to the tune of thousands of rupees.

Bhausaheb Sinde, Keru More and Ram Prasad who were staying in the "Neel Kamal" bungalow on the Prabhat Road, squeezed money from credulous persons, by posing themselves to be "big contractors" and "sardars of Kolhapur State."

RED EDITOR LOSES APPEAL

HONG KONG, June 28, (PTI-Reuter): The Chinese publisher and Editor of Hong Kong's leading pro-Communist newspaper Ta Kung Pao today last their appeals against the conviction and sentence on charges of sedition.

Publisher Fei Yi Ming and Editor Lee Tsung Ying had been fined four thousand Hong Kong dollars (250 sterling) and three thousand Hong Kong dollars (185 sterling) respectively with alternatives of nine months and six months imprisonment.

REFUGEES LAY 'SIEGE'

Rehabilitation Officer Held Up 16 Hours

KARIMGANJ (Assam), June 28 (PTI): Refugees from East Bengal who are now on Satyagraha demanding immediate rehabilitation, yesterday barricaded the rehabilitation Officer and his three assistants in their office here for sixteen hours.

The "siege", started by about 60 refugee women was later joined by 200 men.

The police were finalising measures to disperse the crowd but the officials were released by the refugees peacefully at midnight on the persuasion of local leaders.

The refugees, who are on the eighth day of their satyagraha, have launched their campaign, demanding immediate rehabilitation, loans, allotment of cultivable land and doles pending rehabilitation.

GANGMAN SAVES FROM DISASTER

NEW DELHI, June 28 (PTI): Alertness of a railway gangman prevented a major disaster to the Delhi-Bound Kashmir mail this morning.

The gangman found that a piece of rail two feet four inches long had been removed from the track at a place 24 miles from here on the Delhi-Ambala line and prompt action was taken to repair the track and through communication was restored within two hours.

'STATUS QUO' FOR FIANNA FAIL

DUBLIN, June 28 (PTI-Reuter): Prime Minister deValera's Fianna Fail party lost a seat to opposition in Limerick yesterday in three dial (Parlament) by-elections held on Thursday.

Mr. J. Carew (Fine Gael) got 17,749 votes and Mr. T. Clarke (Fianna Fail) 17,337 votes.

But the Government Fianna Fail party won the by-election in Waterford and retained its seat in North Mayo.

The result thus leaves the parties exactly as they were with Fianna Fail holding 70 seats in a house of 146. It can rely on the support of five independents which gives it a voting strength of 75 against a combined opposition of 71 or a majority of four.

Templer Back In Malaya

SINGAPORE, June 28 (PTI). The High Commissioner of Malaya General Sir Gerald Templer returned here today after discussions in London.

General Templer who was met at the air port by the Governor of Singapore, Mr. John F. Nicoll, left shortly afterwards for Kuala Lumpur, the capital of the Federation.

INDIAN REVENUE SERVICE

A New Class I Service Constituted

THE Government of India have decided to constitute a new Class I Central Service which will be known as the "Indian Revenue Service". The new Service which will consist of all Class I Officers of the Customs, Income-Tax and Central Excise Services will come into effect from July 1, 1952.

The Indian Revenue Service will have three separate branches namely Customs, Income-tax and Central Excise. Officers in the three separate branches will work, upto a certain level, in their respective branches, thereafter their postings will be interchangeable. So far as officers of the Income-tax branches are concerned they will work in their respective cadres until and up to the Assistant Commissioners, stage. There will be no transfer from or to the Customs and Central Excise branches.

Similarly, officers of the Customs and Central Excise branches will work in their separate cadres upto and inclusive of Assistant Collectors, stage. At the stage of Deputy Collectors and upwards, however, officers of the Customs and Central Excise branches may be inter-changed with due regard to the particular ability of individual officers.

If, at a later date the Central Government consider it desirable to make transfers from one branch to another at stages lower than those specified above; they will issue necessary orders.

At the stage of heads of department, namely, Commissioner of Income-tax, Collector of Central Excise and Collector of Customs, selected officers from one branch will be liable to transfer to the other. A short training in the branch to which an officer is being transferred will be given, before he takes over as head of a department.

MYSORE REACTION TO KASHMIR FLAG

Chief Minister Says It Endangers India's Unity

BANGALORE, June 28 (PTI).

MR. K. HANUMANTHAIYA, Chief Minister of Mysore told pressmen here today that "to allow a separate flag for Kashmir would ultimately endanger India's unity and spirit of oneness that is being nursed by the constitu-tion."

"The people or India", he said, "will not relish Kashmir having a separate flag".

Referring to his Government's decision to fly only the Union Flag, Mr. Hanumanthaiya said: "In no part of India should there be a supplemental flag or anthem. No nation relishes the idea of two flags. The constitution we have adopted has made provisions against all disruptive and centrifugal forces, with foresight and patriotism."

Mr. Hanumanthaiya stated the consent of the Rajapramukh had been obtained before the decision to fly only the Union Flag in Mysore was taken. The Rajapramukh, he added, was 'much more democratic than his admirers'.

NCC (Air Wing) Cadets To Visit U.K.

NEW DELHI, June 28.

At the invitation of the British Air Ministry, one officer and four cadets of the National Cader Corps (Air Wing) are proceeding to the U.K. shortly to take part in the Annual Rally of the Air Training Corps in England. Other Commonwealth countries have also been invited to the rally which will be held from July 14 to July 28. During their stay in England, the officers and cadets from the various countries will be the guests of the Royal Air Force.

The NCC contingent will consist of Flying Officer, V. N. Kamat from NCC Air Squadron, Bombay, and Cadets H. S. Nuelle (Bombay), Syed Maswood Gilani Calcutta), A. Qopinath and C. Ireland (both from Madras).

Why Municipal President Resigned

SINNAR, June 28 (H.S.). Mr. Shankar V. Vaje, President of the Sinnar Municipality has resigned the presidentship of the Municipality.

In his resignation, he has complained that the Municipal employees are reluctant to collect the arrears of the house-rent from the public, and the Electric Supply Company does not offer its wholehearted co-operation to the Municipality. He has suggested that a general meeting of the Municipality should immediately be convened to discuss these matters.

Yugoslavia Gets A Seat

BELGRADE, June 28 (PTI-Reuter). Yugoslavia has been offered offices in the Danube Commission after "tolerably moderate" speeches by Cominform countries at a meeting of the Commission at Galatz (Rumania) yesterday, the official Yugoslav agency "Tanjug" reported today.

The Yugoslav delegate walked out of a meeting of the Commission in June last year protesting that "under Soviet influence" delegates were revising the Danube Shipping Conventions to the detriment of the Danubian countries.

Rural 'Varsity Move In Mysore

BANGALORE, June 28 (PTI). Mr. A. G. Ramachandra Rao, Minister for Education, told a questioner in the Mysore Legislative Assembly today that the Government was considering the question of starting a rural university on the lines suggested by the Indian Universities Commission. The implementation of the proposal required finance and the question now being examined.

Talal For Beirut

VENICE, June 28 (PTI-Reuter): King Talal of Jordan left here today in the 12,000 ton Italian liner "Esperia" for Beirut, the Lebanon.

S. AFRICA IS PLAYING WITH FIRE

London Times Comment

LONDON, June 28 (PTI-Reuter): The London Times today expressed apprehension at what it described as the worsening political and racial relations in South Africa.

"Disorders, white and black, have so far been on a relatively small scale and it may be hoped that they will not get worse; but there is no disguising the fact that the Union Government is playing with fire". This paper stated:

All South Africa's partners in the Commonwealth were convinced that South Africa could not turn her back too often on the United Nations and offer a deaf ear to critical comment on the probable consequences of her internal policies the Times stated.

54 REMANDED TILL JULY 11

JOHANNESBURG, June 28 (PTI-Reuter): Fifty-four non-Europeans appeared at the Johannesburg magistrate's court today on an allegation of contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act by conspiring to commit public violence.

Evidence was given and the men were remanded until July 11. Bail was fixed at 50 sterling each.

Their appearance today followed their arrest on Thursday night for defying the curfew law which forbids Africans remaining in streets outside their "locations" (African residential areas on the outskirts of towns) after 11 p.m. without a special permit.

AT BOKSBURG

At the same time 52 people of mixed race and Africans appeared at Boksburg magistrate's court on allegation of conspiring to commit "public violence". They were remanded until July 11.

This followed their arrest at Stirtonville "location" outside Boksburg—a town about 14 miles from Johannesburg—for entering the "location" without the necessary permits.

TAKHATMAL JAIN'S DEFEAT SEQUEL

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE CITY, June 28: The news of the defeat of Mr. Takhatmal Jain, leader of the Madhya Bharat Congress Assembly Party and a former Chief Minister of the State, in a bye-election at Maundsaur was today received with utmost surprise throughout the Madhya Bharat. Mr. Takhatmal Jain was defeated in his home town during general elections by 1,870 votes. It was generally expected by the contesting parties that Mr. Jain would win the election.

After the news of the defeat came, the Congress Party members held a meeting to discuss the new situaution.

A special session of the Congress Committee is also expected to be convened to discuss the future course of the party. It is expected that Mr. Mishrilal Gangwal, deputy leader, may be elected as the leader of the party.

Service To Kathmandu To Be Resumed

NEW DELHI, June 28 (PTI): The Indian National Airways Calcutta-Khatmandu air service which was suspended during last week, will be resumed from tomorrow, June 29, the Indian National Airways announced here today.

U. S. BOMBERS BLAST ANOTHER POWER PLANT

Big Air Raids In North Korea

SEOUL, Korea, June 28 (UPA).

UNITED States fighter-bombers blasted Communist troop concentrations, pounded a huge truck yard and hit the Chosen reservoir power plant for the fourth time yesterday, the Army said today.

Marine fliers from the carrier, U.S.S. 'Bataan,' pounded 1,000 Communist troops in the open in Bivouac, northwest of Pyongyang and killed an estimated 300.

The Fifth Air Force said its fighter bombers scored direct hits on the strategic Chosen power plant in the fourth raid on the installation. Two flights hammered the buildings of two sections of the plant with demolition bombs.

South of Wonsan, in North Korea, two waves of American 'Thunder' jet fighter-bombers blasted a truck depot destroying about 150 Communist two-and-one-half ton trucks. In addition to the trucks, the strike destroyed fuel drums and automatic weapons and the enemy suffered more than 100 troop casualties.

On the ground, United Nations infantrymen stubbornly held on to an important hill position on the western front near Chorwon today after throwing back three futile Communist attacks.

RED REACTION TO YALU RAIDS

TOKYO, June 28 (UPA). Communist China's official newspaper broke the long silence on the Yalu River power plant bombings today and threatened "severe punishment to the American criminals."

The Peiping 'People's Daily' called the United Nations raids on the strategic Red Power installations on the threshold of Manchuria "atrocity" The official organ of Communist China's leadership warned that the United Nations "must bear all the consequences arising from this monstrous crime."

The vitriolic Red blast came in the form of an editorial from the paper broadcast by Peiping Radio.

The only previous Red response to the large-scale air raids against the North Korean power plants was made last Thursday by the leftist newspaper, Ta Kung Pao, in Hongkong, which usually reflects the official Peiping attitude.

But there had been no hint of any Red consideration of retaliation until today's Peiping pronouncement which said the Communists "must rise to mete out severe punishment" to the Allies.

Truce Talks

PAN MUN JOM, Korea, June 28 (UPA). Major General William Harrison, chief of the Allied truce team, demanded again today that the Communists furnish the United Nations with the exact location of the four Red prison camps in North Korea.

Harrison's request, in the form of a note to Chief Red truce delegate Nam Il, said the Communist failure to provide the information "endangers the lives" of Allied men held by the Communists.

Jap Workers At British Base To Strike

EUKE (South-west Japan), June 28 (PTI-Reuter: Japanese workers employed at the big British base here announced today they would strike tomorrow.

Twelve thousand workers may be affected by the strike which would disrupt supply services for the Commonwealth Division in Korea.

South Korea Lifts Ban On Voice Of America

PUSAN, June 28, (PTI-Reuter): The broadcasts of the "Voice of America" programmes will be resumed tonight, the South Korean Government announced today.

The Government spokesman Clarence Ryee said the ban on the broadcasts imposed two weeks ago had been caused by exaggerated distorted, and one sided presentations".

Acheson-Eden Talks Fructify

LONDON, June 28 (PTI-Reuter): British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden and Mr. Dean Acheson, United States Secretary of State, who ended talks here today, are understood to have discussed the possibility of appointing a political adviser to the staff of General Mark Clark, the United Nations Supreme Commander in Korea.

British opinion is deeply interested in reports that the appointment of a political adviser in Korea is now under consideration in Washington.

Lack of political advice on the spot is regarded here as one of the weaknesses of United Nations policy in Korea.

According to usually reliable sources, this was emphatically pointed out by British Defence Minister Lord Alexander and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Minister of State, when they visited Washington last week after a trip to Korea.

TOP LEVEL TALKS ON RUSSIA

LONDON, June 28 (UPA): George Kennan, United States Ambassador to Moscow, reported personally to the Secretary of State Dean Acheson today on Russia's "hate America" propaganda campaign and the sudden shift of Soviet diplomats in the West, writes Robert Jackson, UPA Staff Correspondent.

The 30-minute conference may pave the way for a modification of American policy toward Russia.

Kennan left at once for Germany after the conference and Acheson will follow him. It was not known whether they would have another talk in Germany or Kennan would go on at once to Moscow.

The Secretary of State conferred separately with Danish Foreign Minister Ole Bjoern Kraft, French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden after seeing Kennan.

From Berlin, the second stop of his 18,000-mile goodwill flight, Acheson will take off Sunday for Vienna, deep inside the Soviet zone of Austria. He will then begin his homeward journey by way of Brazil.

Kennan left by plane for Bonn, Germany, where he will meet his wife and daughter and take them to Moscow.

Acheson is accompanied to Berlin by George W. Perkins, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, and Ambassador at large Philip C. Jessup.

SECURITY MEASURES

BERLIN, June 28 (UPA): The entire West Berlin police force has been alerted and strict security measures are being taken for the 24-hour visit here of Secretary of State Dean Acheson expected in the four-power city this afternoon.

The Secretary of State, whose schedule in Berlin includes an address of a mass meeting, a press conference and meetings with West Berlin city officials, will be gladly welcomed by the Berliners who consider his visit as a demonstration of the strong stand the United States is prepared to take in Berlin.

Acheson, accompanied by Ambassador-at-large Philip Jessup and Deputy Under Secretary George Perkins, will speak at a public rally on Sunday after laying the cornerstone for the "American Memorial Library." Large crowds are expected at the open air ceremony which will take place in the American sector.

S. KOREAN M.L.As RESCUED

Crowd Holds Them Up For Five Hours

PUSAN, June 28 (PTI-Reuter): Sixty South Korean National Assemblymen were rescued from the Assembly building here by police today after being trapped inside for over five hours by a crowd of 600 demonstrators.

The crowd had demanded that the Assembly pass a resolution dissolving itself. It had previously ruled out of order a similar resolution which was proposed by the faction supporting President Syngman Rhee.

The Assemblymen left the building today after police formed double ranks to hold back the jeering crowd. Members of the Assembly who had tried to leave earlier were thrown back bodily. One had his shirt ripped, ANOTHER WAS KILLED.

The Assembly had also approved the setting up of a commission of nine to investigate the circumstance of this week's assassination attempt on Syngman Rhee.

CONSCRIPTION OF EVE IN WAR

PARIS, June 28 (PTI-Reuter): The French Council of Ministers is preparing a bill here for the conscription of women over 21 in the event of war.

The Bill willextend the law of 1938, which provided for limited employment of women as nurses or office-workers in wartime.

It will authorise the conscription of women over 21 for service as army truck and ambulance drivers, liaison officers, wireless operators, civil defence organisers and welfare hostesses.

HEATWAVE DEATH-ROLL

CHICAGO, June 28 (PTI-Reuter): The death-roll in the four-day heatwave in the eastern United States mounted to 122 today with 53 dead in New Jersey alone.

Temperatures were somewhat lower in northern areas today but in most of the south the thermometer stood at 100 degrees Fahrenheit mark and above for the third successive day.

Fatally Stabbed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Atmaram Shelar, a 30-year-old "mali" working at the Blind Institute, Dadabhoy Road, Andheri, was stabbed by unknown persons, while he was going to work early this morning.

He was rushed to the N. J. Wadia Hospital where he died later.

The Andheri police is investigating.

Fast Progressing Satisfactory

POONA, June 28 (UPI): Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, who entered on the sixth day of his three-week fast today was feeling a little low, according to Dr. Dinshaw Mehta, the attending physician Dr. Mehta said: "there are no other clinical complications and the fast is progressing satisfactorily.

"Good Earth" From India To England

NAGPUR, June 28 (H.S.)

A SMALL jar containing some soil from Lakhanpateri, a village near Jabapur, is perhaps the most precious thing carried to England from India by Mr. S. W. G. Alfred Forrester, I.C.S., the retiring Military Secretary to the Governor of Madhya Pradesh.

Years ago the great grandfather of Mr. Forrester came to India from England and settled as a landlord near Katni. The father of Mr. Forrester was a priest of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Forrester was born in Lakhanpateri where his father had his model farm.

The family land had to be sold following the death of Mr. Forrester, but so attached was Mr Forrester to the home that he could not bear to leave India without something that would remind him of his birthplace and where he spent his childhood. He, therefore made special efforts to bring some soil to Nagpur from the village where he was born. The jar will be now taken to England where Mr. Forrester proposes to spend the rest of his life.

GOVERNOR KILLED IN PLANE CRASH

Ivory Coast Mishap

PARIS, June 28 (PTI-Reuter): M. Pierre Pelieu, Governor of the Ivory Coast (French West Africa) and Aime Christiani, Secretary-General of the French Administration in the Ivory Coast were killed in a plane crash at Abidjan Ivory Coast, yesterday, the Ministry of Overseas territories announced here today.

The Pilofg, another French colonial official—was also killed.

NORTH KOREA'S CLAIM

SINGAPORE, June 28 (PTI): A North Korean army communique quoted by the New China News Agency, yesterday claimed, that the United Nations Forces in Korea had lost 325,479—killed, wounded, captured or had surrendered—between June 26, 1951 and June 15, 1952.

The communique said, these casualties included 185,885 South Koreans, 129,945 Americans, 7,445 Britons, 462 Turks, 1181 Canadians, 82 Filipinos, 406 Thais, 53 Greeks, 17 Colombians and three Frenchmen.

In the same period the communique added, 3,692 United Nations aircraft were shot down and 2,230 damaged. 84 United Nations naval vessels, were sunk or damaged, it added.

Facilities To S.C.C. Students

AHMEDABAD, June 28 (PTI): The Senate of the Gujarat University at its meeting here today decided that the students passing the SSC examination in seven subjects instead of the former requirement of eight, shall be eligible for admission in Commerce Science and Arts Colleges affiliated to the University.

NEW DELHI, June 28 (PTI): Mr. V. V. Giri, Labour Minister, today called for "ungrudging co-operation" from one and all in the country to tackle the problem of labour.

Free Movement Of Paddy

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN DECISION

TRIVANDRUM, June 28 (PTI): Travancore-Cochin Government have removed all restrictions on the free movement of paddy and rice within the state on a regional basis.

The state has been divided into three zones for the purpose.

The zones are (1) Trichur district, covering the Cochin area, (2) Quilon and Kottayam districts, enclosing the rich paddy growing area of Kuttanad and (3) Trivandrum district with the paddy producing area of Nantinad.

The growers can now take the grain left with them after handing over to Government their procurement quota across taluk boundaries, but within the respective zones.

The state cabinet was reported to be considering changes in the present paddy procurement system also.

Official circles stated that there is no question of complete decontrol of foodgrains in this highly deficit state. The entire state is now covered by statutory rationing.

Nana Patil's Protest

POONA, June 28 (UPI). The proposal of surcharge on land revenue contained in the budget speech of Bombay's Finance Minister was described as an "anti-peasant measure" by Mr. Nana Patil, member of the Politburo of the Kamgar Kisan Party.

In Hyderabad

SECUNDERABAD, June 28 (UPI): The sixth batch of the Hyderabad Socialist "food satyagrahis" courted arrest this evening at Nampalli Government godowns. This brings the total arrests so far to 33.

The fourth City Magistrate today tried and awarded a fine of Rs. 25 each to 12 satyagrahis including the provincial secretary of the Socialist Party, Mr. Y. S. Rao, in default to undergo simple imprisonment for 15 days.

The satyagrahis refused to pay fines.

Bombay Weather Report

(Continued from Page 12)

night bulletin of the Santa Cruz Weather Bureau.

Between 8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. today Colaba recorded one inch of rainfall while during the same period Santa Cruz had only a quarter inch.

Total rainfall upto 8-30 a.m. today since June 1, at Colaba was 22 inches which is 4.4 inches above normal. The total for Santa Cruz for the same period was 32.8 inches which is considered normal for that area.

In the lake regions the rainfall in the 24 hours ending 8-30 a.m. today was, Tansa—2 inches, Pandarwada Hill Reservoir—37 cents, Vihar—32 cents, Tulsi—13 cents, Pawai—30 cents and Malbar Hill—20 cents.

The bulletin adds that monsoon as been active in the Konkan, where rainfall has been widespread. The chief amount of rainfall between 8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. today at Honavar, Karwar, and Harnai each was one and half inches. During the same period Mahabaleshwar recorded three quarters of an inch.

Monsoon is likely to strengthen in the Konkan where rainfall will be widespread with locally heavy to very heavy falls. Moderate rain may occur in many places in Deccan Desh, Saurashtra and Gujerat and at some places in Hyderabad and Cutch.

Popularise Subsidiary Foods

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Bombay's Minister for Civil Supplies, today appealed to the All-India Women's Food Council to help solve the food problem in the country by popularising the subsidiary foods in small towns and villages.

Mr. Chavan who was speaking at a diploma awarding function of the School of Dietetics and Catering, Bombay, said that the very success of "Annapoorna" had proved beyond doubt that subsidiary foods could be made popular.

Diplomas were awarded to eighteen students of the School —both men and women from all over the country who had been trained in Bombay. The three-month training course included every aspect of cafetaria management and knowledge of the principles of nutrition.

The Civil Supplies Minister said that force of circumstances had brought about a change in the food habits of the people and as a result subsidiary foods had come to stay. He asked the successful candidates to help propagate subsidiary foods and thus do their bit towards a solution of the food problem.

He asked the A. I. W. F. C. to extend the non-cereal cafetarias to small towns and villages where the idea of subsidiary foods had not so far caught on.

Mrs. Babiben Mooljl Dayal, Vice-President of the A.I.W.F.C. welcomed Mr. Chavan.

Miss Nantani, Director of the School of Dietetics and Catering, said that the popularity of the subsidiary foods had impressed the A.I.W.F.C. with the need for training in their line.

Mrs. J. H. Talyarkhan, Secretary of the AI.W.F.C (Bombay) proposed a vote of thanks.

LAW, MINORITIES MINISTRIES' DEMANDS PASSED

NEW DELHI, June 28 (PTI).

THE House of the People today resumed debate on demands of the Law and Minority Affairs Ministries. A number of cut motions were moved by opposition members yesterday.

Mr. M. N. Mukherjee (Communist-West Bengal) wanted laws in India to be reformed. He said that big things were going to happen, whether one liked it or not, and it was, therefore, necessary for the Government to proceed in a big way with law reform. In new China, he said, law of the people was so simple that there was no need for contractors or lawyers. When India was trying to get over the feudalistic and capitalistic order, he added, it was necessary for her to evolve also a new kind of law.

NO HOBNOBBING

As regards the introduction of Hindi in law courts, he said that "we shall never get Hindi as a Court language in India, if we are going to stick to the Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence". He also wanted that there should be no "hobnobbing" of Judges with the executive.

Intervening in the debate, Dr. K. N. Katju, asked the members to pay "a little more consideration for consistency". He was certain that when the House would be called upon to consider another Bill, there would be a hue and cry from the Opposition against detention without trial and for opportunity for one to defend oneself with the counsel or lawyers.

As regards Judges "hobnobbing" with the Executive, the Minister agreed that it was not desirable. But he said that in countries to which members of the Opposition had "spiritual affiliation" Judges were part of the executive and there were no trials in Courts, but at market places, on radios and telephones. "Let there be a little regard for consistency" Dr. Katju added.

APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES

As regards appointment of judges, the Minister said that it was made by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the State, concerned, it was not therefore an easy matter, he added.

Referring to separation of judicial and executive functions, he said all the State Governments had completed the separation of these functions or were moving fast towards it. There was a directive in the Constitution for separation of these functions and Dr. Katju said that it would be followed.

Replying to criticism about the appointment of a retired judge as Governor of a state, he said "a retired judge, I think, might make an ideal Governor". Such a person usually had by virtue of his past environment, a completely detached outlook and he could conduct himself above parties and be above all suspicion.

MINORITIES IN PAK

India's Complaints

Mr. C. C. Biswas, Minister for Law and Minority Affairs, replying to the debate said that the Government had under examination the question of appointing a law revision commission and whatever steps necessary in that direction would be taken.

Referring to the working of the Delhi Agreement on minorities, he said that after its conclusion, very good results had been obtained. Its main object was to ensure safe movement of migrants between the two Bengals. That had been accomplished although, there were complaints of a minor nature. A member had suggested the appointment of a Commission. But what would a Commission do? India had made complaints but Pakistan replied that enquiries were made and that our complaints were baseless.

Notwithstanding disclaimers in Pakistan, Muslims in India, lived with much greater sense of security than the minorities of East Bengal, he added.

INDIA'S PROTEST

Mr. Biswas said he had protested in the strongest possible manner to the Minority Minister in Pakistan against the arrests of minority leaders in East Bengal. He got a reply stating that arrests had been made under the Public Safety Act by the Provincial Government. Mr. Biswas then suggested that relevant papers might be called for to satisfy himself, but he has not so tar received any reply. To his suggestion that the arrested persons might be put to trial, the Pakistan minorities minister had not replied. What could be done? he asked.

After passing the demands of the Ministries of Law and Minority affairs, the House began a two-day debate on the demands for grants to the Food and Agriculture Ministry totalling Rs. 163,35,55,000.

More than a dozen cut motions, moved by the opposition sought to discuss general food policy, cultivation of fallow land, improvement of conditions of agricultural labour and policy regarding private forests.

Mr. K. Kelappan (Socialist-Praja- Party-Madras) initiating the debate congratulated the Food Minister for permitting Madras to decontrol foodgrains. He wanted the villagers to be enthused to increase food production in the country. American experts or even New Delhi experts could not do this but only villagers, through village panchayats. There were 1,700 lakh acres of fallow land which could be cultivated through the people's support.

'LUDICROUS FARCE'

Describing the vanamahotsava as "a ludicrous farce" he said, that the western ghats where being denuded of trees and the Government must launch a policy of un-planned afforestation.

Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava (Cong-Punjab) welcoming changes made in food control system in various provinces said that food controls not only sapped the initiative of the cultivators but ruined the lower middle class and caused dissatisfaction all around.

Mr. Y. Easwara Reddy (Communist-Madras) wanted the Government to open negotiations with Russia, China and the East European countries to set up an international pool for the supply of foodgrains at cheaper prices to the needy countries.

He was opposed to decontrol at the present moment. Government should introduce statutory rationing in the whole of India and take stringent steps to prevent smuggling and black-marketing, Mr. Reddy added.

DECONTROL POLICY

Dr. N. B. Khare (Hindu Mahasabha — Madhya Bharat) in an one-minute speech said "even though the Government is late in adopting the decontrol policy, I am glad to find that it has come to its senses."

Mr. Satyendra Narain Sinha (Congress-Bihar) urged the Government to concentrate more on intensive cultivation and asked the Government to formulate a "bold agricultural policy."

Sardar Lal Singh (National Democratic Party — Punjab) said that the ten per cent food deficit could be wiped out if the problem was tackled on a basis above politics and in a practical manner.

Mr. K. P. Gounder (Congress-Madras) advocated the extension of decontrol of foodgrains to the surplus states, so that there could be free movement of food to the deficit areas. He also suggested that all major rivers should be linked and harnessed to be utilised to improve agricultural production in the country.

Mr. Seshagiri Rao (Ind-Madras) wanted small loans to be advanced to agriculturists to create enthusiasm among them to step up production.

Mr. T. R. Neswi (Cong-Bombay) wanted a correct approach to be made to the agriculturist and suggested that selected agriculturists should be sent abroad to study the technique of increased food production.

Mr. P. Pocker Sahib (Muslim League-Madras) welcoming decontrol in Madras said Government should, however take particular care to see that Malabar was supplied enough foodgrains. He suggested that private individuals should be allowed freedom to import foodgrains from abroad.

Mr. Abdus Sattar (Con-West Bengal) urged removal of restrictions in inter-state movement of foodgrains in his state.

FOOD TO BENGAL

Mr. Tridib Chaudhuri (RSP-West Bengal) appealed to the Food Minister to rush food to the districts of Nadia Murshidabad, Malda and Jalpaiguri in his state. "The present need is to rush immediately whatever relief we can to these areas literally these villages are starving "he said.

Mr. K. T. Achuthan (Cong-Trav-Cochin) said his state deserved special treatment in the matter of food since it produced less than 50 per cent of its requirements of food. Inviting the Minister to visit the state Mr. Achuthan said that in his opinion the state should get at least Rs. 5.25 crores as subsidy from the centre so as to be in a position to maintain a 12-oz. ration.

The debate will be resumed on Monday.

STATE-OWNED UNIT OF STEEL PLANT

Centre's Move

NEW DELHI, June 28 (PTI): The Government of India are exploring the possibilities of setting up a Government-owned unit for the productions of iron and steel with a loan from the International Bank and in collaboration with some existing steel company who would be willing to participate.

Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, Finance Minister, stated this today in the House of the People in a written reply to Mr. M. L. Dwivedi.

The point whether the loan would be advanced to the steel producing companies direct or to the Government of India, he said, would be a matter of negotiation with the Bank after the submission of its report by the bank mission.

The Defence Minister, Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, said that 489 commissions were granted last year. Of these. 25 were granted to persons from the ranks.

PAY OF PADRES

The pay of padres employed in the Indian Army is Rs. 100 a month. The pay of religious teachers other than padres is Rs. 35 to Rs. 45 a month.

The Defence Minister stated this in the House of the People today in a written reply to Mr. V. Veeraswamy.

Mr. Ayyangar said that religious teachers were employed in the army but not in the navy and air force. The army employed Hindu, Sikh. Muslim a Christian religious teachers.

Cut Motions Lost In Hyderabad

GRANTS PASSED

HYDERABAD. June 28 (PTI): The Hyderabad Assembly today passed grants totalling Rs. 11,95,000 to the Finance Ministry and Rs. 1,40,000 to the Excise Customs and Forest Departments.

Majority of the cut motions moved by the opposition was withdrawn and the remaining few were lost when put to vote.

Replying to opposition criticism of corruption in the Customs and Excise Departments Mr. K V. Ranga Reddy, Minister in Charge of these departments assured.

The House that Government was taking every possible step to check it. But he said, this could not be done by Government alone without the co-operation of the public.

INDIA PERTURBED BY YALU BOMBING

Nehru's Statement: Call For Cease-Fire

NEW DELHI, June 28 (PTI).

PRIME Minister Nehru, in a statement in the House of the People on the American air raids on installations on the Yalu River, stated today that the Government of India were "disturbed" at the thought that "the future of the United Nations and of war and peace might be decided without proper consultation and might depend ultimately on the discretion of military commanders, who will, naturally, think much more of local military objectives than of larger questions affecting the world."

Mr. Nehru said that air raids took place on power plants near and on the Korean-Manchurian border. The Government of India were not associated in any way with the military operations in Korea. They were anxious, however, that these operations should cease and that there should be a "cease-fire" leading to a settlement of the various problems at issue. Any possible extension of these military operations might imperil world peace.

PROBLEMS

"As is well known", said Mr. Nehru, "attempts are being made to arrive at a satisfactory solution in regard to a "cease-rife" and truce in Korea and a good deal of progress in this direction has been made, though there still remain one or two problems to be solved. Any step taken that might come in the way of a settlement is most unfortunate and is to be regretted."

Although the Government of India were not participants in the Korean war, Mr. Nehru continued, "as a member-nation of the United Nations an indirect responsibility rests upon them also in regard to any operations conducted in the name of the United Nations, more especially when such operations might lead to an extension of the area of conflict. The primary consideration in the view of Government should be the maintenance of world peace, and in Korea a successful conclusion of the present talks on "cease-fire and truce".

Mr. Nehru was replying to a short notice question put by Mr. R. Venkataraman, Congress member from Madras. As is usual on such occasions, no supplementaries were allowed.

AMENDMENT OF M.P. PROHIBITION ACT

NAGPUR, June 28 (PTI): The Madhya Pradesh Government have decided to amend the Central Provinces and Berar Prohibition Act, 1938, to provide for the exclusion of medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol from the definition of the term liquor.

The Madhya Pradesh Prohibition (Amendment) Bill published in the state gazette also seeks to delete another section of the original Act poviding for punishment for advertisements relating to liquor. The Bill is to be introduced in the next session of the Assembly commencing on July 4.

GROW MORE FOOD ENQUIRY COMMITEE

Report Finalised

NEW DELHI, June 28: The third and final meeting of the Grow More Food Enquiry Committee was held in New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari from June 25 to 27.

The Committee have now finalised their report which will be submitted shortly to the Government of India.

LAST LOOK ROUND

(Continued from page 6. col. 5)

cations, it is learnt. Among the candidates, there was a large number of graduates and double-graduates.

At the Calcutta Congress sessions there was an exhibition, as is usual on such occasions. One of the exhibits was the number of applications from candidates for three posts, which were clerical. There was a pile of 1,400 applications for the three posts. There were several graduates and double graduates among them. There were also some who had technical diplomas and some were science graduates. At the time of the Gaya Congress, an entire tea stall and eating house was run by graduates mostly from Bengal. From the dishwashers to waiters and the kitchen-hands all were graduates and double graduates. It was not uncommon to see graduates doing shoe-blacks' work.

When India is facing such stark unemployment, it is heartening to read in a Ceylon daily

"If your son or daughter fails in the 8th standard selective test, the Government hopes to offer training facilities to your children at either one of the 40 state farms in agriculture or at a cottage industrial centre. Starting facilities in agriculture would be available for 2,000 students in the 40 state farms on the island. The first 2,000 students are expected to be selected by January next, by which time the scheme is expected to be in operation.

Only A Quarter Century!

DISPOSAL of a file of the Bulandshahr District Board is believed to have been pending for the last 25 years. It is understood, according to a report last week, that Mr. Shambhu Nath Garg, president of the Board, called for files which had not been disposed of, because clerical work was in arrears in the office. He discovered the file among the pending cases.

Tit-Bits

A FEW days back a woman gave birth to a child in a cycle-rickshaw at the gate of the Government Hospital at Chandernagore. I' was reported that finding no accommodation in the hospital she was returning in a rickshaw when the child was born.

K. Venkatrajulu of Bhimavaram Taluka of West Godavari District (Andhra) was awarded a prize for producing 10,305 lbs. of paddy on an acre of land. This beats the average output of Italy, Japan and U.S.A. per acre in rice.

From Lucknow comes the news that the chapati-and-vegetable-eating Governor of Uttar Pradesh, Mr. K. M. Munshi has set a culinary problem to the Raj Bhavan household staff. It seems that Mrs. Munshi had instructed the expert Goan cooks to prepare only vegetable dishes made of pure ghee. A French dish or an American delicacy could be more easily had at the Lucknow Raj Bhavan but the vegetable business has left the stewards wondering as to what would come next!

No Justification For Additional Taxes

MERCHANTS' CHAMBER ON BOMBAY BUDGET

BOMBAY, Saturday: Commenting on the Bombay Government's Budget for 1952-53, the Indian Merchants' Chamber in the course of a statement observed.

"Bombay already is the most heavily taxed state; the citizens of the State cannot bear the present level of taxation indefinitely let alone any increases. In the ultimate analysis, the State cannot sustain the present level of expenditure. In that view of the case, efforts to restore budgetary equilibrium will have to be by concentrating on steps necessary to reduce expenditure".

SALES TAX

Referring to the new basis for levy of Sales Tax, the statement observed:

"The chief objection to the multi-point basis of Sales Tax as proposed is that it involves taxation at each stage and as, in a State like Bombay, which, besides being an industrial centre supplying not only the needs of the Presidency but all India needs, has a large entrepot trade and consequently an organisational trade set up in which even goods meant for other States pass through the hands of more than one trade channel within this State, there is a chain of transactions in the same article before it changes hands; apart from the aggregate element of taxation being disproportionately high, there is also in most cases, an element of double taxation.

There is further the risk of the changed basis of the levy of this tax bringing about conditions under which, in the anxiety to reduce the number of changes in the chain, the small trader, who is an essential feature of the handling part of the trade today and who is drawn from the middle and the lower middle class will be eliminated.

MOTOR VEHICLES TAX

Referring to increase in tax on motor vehicles, the committee observed: The Committee of the Chamber have already expressed their disapproval of the proposals in regard to increased taxation on motor vehicles. Motor vehicles should no longer be looked upon as a luxury. The present enabling proposal to further step up the Sales Tax on Motor Spirit also appears to be based on the same misconception that motor and motoring is something synonymous with luxury and affluence and that the essentiality of the service is, perhaps, only an aspect of incidental importance.

The committee concludes by emphasising that even on the basis of the estimates as presented in the Budget, "there is neither a strong case nor the need for additional taxation at the juncture".

I.R.T.D's Reaction

Mr. M. R. Masani, President of the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association in the course of a statement says: In order to see in their correct perspective the measures already adopted or in contemplation with regard to increases in motor vevicle and petrol taxes in Bombay it has to be borne in mind that motor transport in Bombay State paid Rs. 8 3|4 crores in taxes in 1950|51 the major portion of which went to the Central Government, as against a road expenditure of roughly Rs. 2½ crores. This enormous burden accounted for a tax incidence, in terms of goods carried by motor lorries, of 20 pies per ton-mile, which is double the average rate at which Indian State Railways carry goods for the public.

The Indian Roads and Transport Development Association would strongly urge that the application of the new vehicle taxes be held in abeyance until the tax reliefs due under other heads are granted, that the Bill providing for an increase in the petrol sales tax to 6 annas per gallon be not proceeded with and that the 2 annas tax increase already imposed on petrol from 18th June be utilised for the abolition of Municipal wheel taxes on motor vehicles.

Collective Fine To Be Returned

POONA, June 28 (H.S.). The Government of Bombay has decided to return the five thousand rupees that were collected from the citizens of Talegaon-Dabhade near Poona, as a collective fine for a communal riot five years ago. The Government, however, has asked the citizens to spend the amount for no other purpose except the construction of a bridge on the road to the village crematorium.

SECUNDERABAD, June 28 (UPI): The "Vickers Vicourt", the turbo-prop aircraft, which is on a demonstration tour in India landed at Begumpet airport at 4-45 p.m. after having taken off from Nagpur at 3-30 p.m. today.

The four engined aircraft is programmed to leave from here for Bangalore.

New Tax Proposals

SOCIALIST PROTEST

BOMBAY. June 28.

The Executive Committee of the Socialist Party (Bombay City) has passed the following resolution:

The Bombay Committee of the Socialist Party protests against the Government of Bombay's proposals to raise the Sales Tax and also against the increase in the Motor Vehicles Tax insofar as it applies to the municipalised transport in the City.

Bombay City pays over 5 crores of rupees in Sales Tax and the introduction of the multiple-point taxation will greatly increase the burden of taxation. Transaction tax is not only more burdensome, but is regressive in its incidence and is likely to work adversely against small traders and favour monopolist operators.

Bombay State has not only the highest per capita taxation, but even in Sales Tax, the per capita incidence is highest in the country and with the change in the method of taxation, the cumulative effect will be to raise the per capita Sales Tax to Rs. 5 to Rs. 7.

The sharp increase in Motor Vehicles Tax must result in increased bus fares for Bombay citizens, and such an increase would be invidious because the roads in the City are maintained by the Municipal Corporation and the citizens will have no benefit of the increased taxation.

The tax will also penalise millions who travel by State Transport.

Oil Merchants' Protest

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Oil Merchants' Chamber Ltd. Bombay, has addressed a telegram to Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Finance Minister, Government of Bombay, protesting against his Budget proposals for multiple point sales-tax system in the State.

No More Concessions For Baroda Industrial Concerns

BOMBAY ASSEMBLY DECISION

POONA, June 28 (PTI).

THE Bombay Legislative Assembly today passed a bill withdrawing certain concessions enjoyed by industrial concerns in the former Baroda State now merged with Bombay.

Moving the bill, Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Minister for Law, said that these concessions were in the form of relief from payment of municipal taxes and were sanctioned for specified periods ranging from five years to 25 years.

While the industrial concerns themselves did not now stand in need of such relief, some of the municipalities were not in a position to sustain the loss of revenue incurred by them on account of the concessions.

The Law Minister also moved a bill to amend the Bombay Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act 1947.

The object of this bill was to remove the ban on the appearance of lawyers in the execution proceedings under the Act and sought to amend Section 42 of the Act for this purpose.

Section 42 laid down that except in proceedings under Sections 24 and 28 "no pleader shall be entitled to appear on behalf of any party in any proceedings before the court or the court in a appeal provided the court or the court in appeal may allow the parties to be represented at their own cost by a pleader if it is satisfied that the appearance of a pleader is in the interest of a party and of justice."

Mr. Dinkerrao Desai said it had been represented the Government several times in the past that the ban on the appearance of pleaders may be lifted. High Court had also suggested recently that pleaders might be allowed to appear in execution proceedings under the Act, without requiring them to obtain special permission of the court.

Two amendments moved by Mr. D. S. Khandekar (Kolhapur) and Mr. B. K. Dalvi (Belgaum) were lost and the bill was passed.

Two other bills — one to amend the Bombay City Iand Revenue Act 1876 and the other to amend the Bombay Village Panchayats Act were also passed by the Assembly without discussion.

STATE SHOULD RESPOND TO PUBLIC VIEWS

POONA, June 28 (UPI): A plea that the State Government should not remain unresponsive to public criticism was put forward by two members during the resumed discussion on the budget proposals in the Bombay Legislative Council today. One of them was Dr. K. A. Hamid.

Mr. M. V. Donde said that there was very little sensitiveness in the State Government so far as public agitation was concerned. He referred to the State-wide agitation in respect of increased food prices and challenged the Government to seek the verdict of the electorate on the issue by ordering re-elections. It was no use accusing the opponents of political motives where there were none, he added.

Mr. Devji Rattensey (Bombay) said that in the ultimate analysis the additional revenue derived from multi-point system of Sales Tax would have to be borne by the consumers. Mr. P. B. Patwari (Ahmedabad) suggested that the implementation of the various community projects should be completely handed over to the authorities of Local Self-Government. Mr. P. V. Gadgil, Mr. P. K. Tavde and Mr. S. M. Dhanukar also spoke on the Budget proposals.

The discussions will be continued on Tuesday.

AHMEDABAD STUDENTS' AGITATION ILL-ADVISED

Govt. Justifies Fees Increase: No Profit

BOMBAY, Saturday.

As there have been some protests against the increase in tuition fees, from this year, at the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, and the M. N. College, Visnagar, the Government of Bombay wishes to make it clear that its decision to increase the fees at these two colleges was taken primarily with a view to ensuring that the fees at all Government colleges in the mofussil are uniform says a press note.

Even with the increase in fees, the colleges will not be self-supporting as will be seen from the following figures of income and expenditure:

	Income Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
1950-51	11,01,409	25.17,739
1951-52	11,60,000	23,64,000
1952-53	11,98,000	22,69'500

There is, therefore, no basis for the argument that the Government's motive in enhancing the fees is profit-making. The increase in fees will not affect the Backward Class students' who are granted free studentships by the Government. There is also a liberal scheme in Government Arts and Science colleges for the award of free studentships to 15 per cent of the students, with provision for splitting them into-half-free studentships in order to give relief to a large number of students.

POSITION EXAMINED

The Government has since examined the position as to fees prevailing in private colleges in the State and is satisfied that the fees being charged in a large number of colleges are higher than those now introduced in the Gujerat College, Ahmedabad, and the M. N. College, Visnagar.

For these reasons, the Government considers that any revision of the recent orders enhancing the fees is not called for and would advise students in Ahmedabad and Visnagar to desist from the agitation recently started over this issue. Absence from college may involve loss of term to the students, which the Government or the authority concerned will not be in a position to excuse.

GUJARAT VARSITY BUDGET FOR '52-'53

AHMEDABAD, June 28 (PTI): The Senate of the Gujerat University, at its meeting here yesterday adopted the budget for the year 1952-53, showing an estimated deficit of Rs. 272,840. The revised estimates of the year 1952-53 showed a surplus of Rs. 50,000, as against the estimated deficit of Rs. 32,000. Presenting the budget to the Senate Principal, N. M. Shah explained that the surplus of Rs. 50,000 as against the estimated deficit of Rs. 32,000 in the year 1951-52, was due to a number of incomplete schemes which, the Gujerat University wanted to carry out. The estimated deficit of 272.840 in the year 1952-53, was due to those, and other schemes which the University planned to complete, Mr. Shah added.

CLASSES OUTSIDE COLLEGE

AHMEDABAD, June 28 (PTI): The Action Committee of the striking students of the Gujerat College announced here yesterday that it had planned to organise classes particularly of First Year and Inter Science outside the college with the help of MSc students and some professors.

Educationist Dead

RATNAGIRI, June 28 (PTI): Rao Bahadur D. J. Kulkarni, a well known educationist, died here on June 25 at the age of 67.

He was principal of Rajapur High School. The city secondary school teachers will be meeting tomorrow to pay their homage to him.

Lad Mandal Scholarship

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Lad Mandal has decided to give (a) one Scholarship from the Kablibai Scholarship Fund and (b) the other Scholarship from the Scholarship Fund of the Mandal, to the student (male or female) of the Lad Bania Caste who has secured the highest number of marks at the last S.S.C. Examination and has joined a College. Regarding Kablibai Scholarship preference will be given to the student resident of Bombay and regarding Mandal's Scholarship preference will be given to the members of the Mandal or their issue.

Those students who have passed the S.S.C. Examination this year and have joined a College are requested to apply to the undersigned on or before the 26th July 1952 stating the Examination seat number, marks, obtained, the name of the school in which they last studied and the name of the College they joined, with a certificate from the Principal of the College to that effect.

DEFENCE MINISTER TO VISIT BOMBAY

MADRAS, June 28 (PTI): Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Iyengar, Defence Minister, Government of India, is expected to arrive in Madras on July 7. After four days' stay in the city, he will leave for Nagpur on July 11.

According to his present programme, the Defence Minister will be leaving Delhi on July 3 and after visiting Bombay, Coimbatore and Ootacamund will arrive in Madras on July 7.

During his stay in the city, the Defence Minister will inspect the Indian Air Force ground training school at Tambaram and the Ordnance Depot at Avadi.

Tariff Body Enquiry

BOMBAY, June 28, (PTI): The Tariff Commission will hold a public inquiry into the claim of the power and distribution and transformers industry, for protection or assistance, on Monday, June 30 in Bombay.

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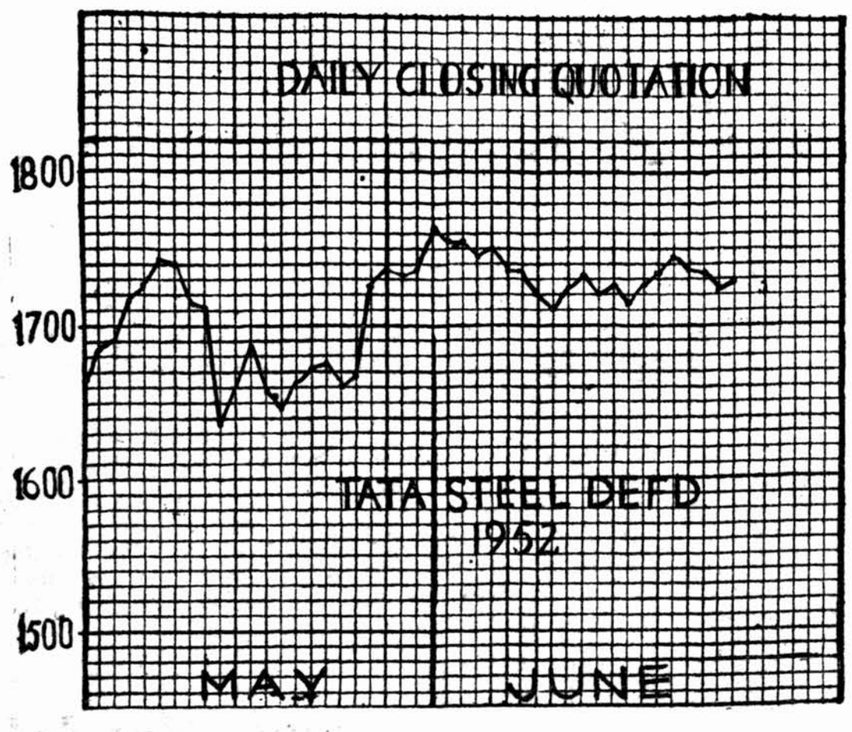


TATA STEELS RISE AFTER EARLY DECLINE

Scattered Buying In Mill Shares

BOMBAY, June 28.

After yesterday's tired liquidation by some operators, the Bombay Stock Exchange ruled quiet with limited business. In the absence of any constructive news and proposed increase in taxation in the Bombay State help hesitant feeling and weak holders are losing courage.

At the opening Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs. 1717/8 and improved at Rs. 1720/- but declined at Rs. 1715/-. Ordinary Shares were placed at Rs. 331/- Indian Irons opened at Rs. 23/2 and stood at Rs. 23/1. Bengal Steels opened at Rs. 18/8 and advanced at Rs. 18/10 and steadied at Rs. 18/9.

Bombay Dyeings were placed at Rs. 371/4 and Kohinoor Mill Shares were done at Rs. 286/4. Svadeshi Mill Shares changed hands at Rs. 255/-.

In the Miscellaneous Sections Associated Cements were done at Rs. 170/- Scindias were quoted at Rs. 13/7 and Bombay Burmas were placed at Rs. 412/8.

Thereafter there was increased buying influenced by Korean news and Tata Steel Defds advanced at Rs. 1726/4 and Ordinary Shares were placed at Rs. 333/4. Bombay Dyeings also improved at Rs. 373/.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES			
Bombay Dyeing (12-8)	375	0	0
Kohinoor (6) (Ex Div)	288	0	0
Century (1)	245	8	0
Swadeshi Mills (18)	257	8	0
Central India Mills (6)	182	0	0
Simplex Mills (6)	166	8	0
New Great Eastern (10)	162	0	0
Indore (4)	92	8	0
Gokak (14)	211	0	0
Swan (25)	345	0	0
Finlay Mills (20)	254	0	0
Morarji (7)	177	8	0
Edward (15)	267	8	0
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2	10	0
I. United Ord. (0-12-0)	10	9	6
I. United Defd. (0-12-0)	2	0	0
Madhusudan (5)	101	4	0
Podar (9) X. D.	90	0	0
Khatau (14)	168	12	0
Standard (20)	255	0	0
B. R. Cotton (6)	56	4	0
STEELS			
Tata Steel Ord. (18)	333	8	0
Tata Steel Defd. (93-10-6)	1727	8	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	129	12	0
Indian Iron (10)	23	5	0
Ben. Steel Corpn. (0-10)	18	13	0
CEMENT			
Associated Cement (9-8)	170	0	0
INDUSTRIES			
Burma (27-8)	413	12	0
Belapur (14)	210	8	0
Shivrajpur (1-12) X D	45	0	0
Scindia Steam	13	8	0
Pre. Construction	80	4	0
Tata Chemical	10	3	0
Tata Oil (1-8)	35	4	0
Br. India Corpn. (10-12)	9	1	0
Indian Copper (0-4)	2	9	0
Alcock (17-8)	272	8	0
Wimco (11) Ex. Div.	210	0	0
ELECTRIC SHARES			
Tata Hydro (4-8)	152	0	0
Andhra Valley (45)	1342	8	0
Tata Power (50)	1485	0	0

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (4)	42	4	0
Phoenix (10)	131	0	0
Indian Mfg. (40)	3600	0	0
Kurla (7-8)	107	8	0
Colaba (4) XD	70	0	0
New City (15)	176	4	0
Minerva (6)	108	0	0
Bradbury (100)	670	0	0
Bharat (2)	21	8	0
Bharucha (0-4)	4	0	0
Mysore (4)	132	8	0
Model Mills (7-8)	155	10	0
Dawn (2)	60	0	0
Laxmi (12-8)	540	0	0
Vishnu Cotton (4)	171	4	0
Western (40)	3750	0	0
Sholapur	2650	0	0
Sassoon Cotton (0-12)	20	0	0
Hindustan Mills (40)		....	
Tata Mills (2)	50	4	0
Ahmedabad Adv. (12)	135	0	0
Sassoon Silk (2)	26	12	0
New Union Mills (1)	19	0	0
Madhusudan B (1)	21	0	0
Shrinivas Mills (17-8)	163	12	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	41	4	0
Berar	300	0	0
Victoria Mills	220	0	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)			
Ahmedabad Elec. (1-8)	115	0	0
Ahmedabad New	110	5	0
Surat Elec. (1-8)	121	4	0
Broach (0-5)	6	3	0
Amalgamated (0-12)	10	7	0
Bombay Suburban (3)	135	0	0
Nagpur Elec. (1-12)	27	0	0
Poona Elec. Supply	130	0	0
BANK SHARES			
Imperial Bank (40)	1730	0	0
Imperial Bank (10)	430	0	0
Central	65	0	0
Central New (2)	68	8	0
Bank of India (4)	155	0	0
Union (0-5-6)	6	15	0
Baroda (3-8)	113	0	0
Dena Bank (1-8)	34	12	0
United Com. (2) XD	34	8	0
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	18	8	0
Hindustan Com.	16	0	0
Mysore Bank (3)	290	0	0
Eastern Bank (0-10-9)	75	0	0
INSURANCE SHARES			
Oriental (12)	4300	0	0
Empire (10)	450	0	0
New India (2)	41	0	0
Jupiter (0-8)	9	0	0
Vulcan (0-12)	11	12	0
Indian Mercantile (2-8)	37	8	0
Universal (0-6)	8	8	0
B.I.G. (1)	15	3	0
Neptune	5	0	0
Industrial and Prud.	28	8	0
New Great	16	4	0
All-India General	2	8	0
RAILWAY SHARES			
C. P. (2-3)	96	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES			
Steamer (10)	25	4	0
Bom. Burma New (11)	153	12	0
Burma Petrol	0	15	3
Mackenzie (6)	71	4	0
Port Canning (1)	23	0	0
Kemp and Co. (20)	232	8	0
Zandu Pharmacy (6)	80	10	0
India Invest. Trust (4)	72	0	0
Dharamsey Chem. (2)	47	0	0
Mukund Iron	4	6	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	10	0	0
Alembic (15)	110	0	0
Supreme Industries	92	0	0
Bombay Uganda	64	0	0
Indian Cement (1937)	28	0	0
Walchandnagar Ind. (12)	137	8	0
United Motor	30	4	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	740	0	0
Gujerat Motor	11	0	0
Sardar Carbonic	425	0	0
Harvey Press	370	0	0
Estrella Batteries	43	0	0
National Rayon	59	8	0
Bombay Cycle	18	0	0
Jost Co.	82	8	0
Digvijay Cement	69	0	0
Phalton (8) X D	9	1	8
Polson	102	0	0
PREFERENCE SHARES			
Tata Steel 1st (6)	182	11	0
Bengal Steel	103	0	0
Indian Iron	100	8	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1115	0	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1215	0	0
Hydro-Elec. (7)	117	8	0
Bombay Steamer (6)	245	0	0
Central India (5)	532	8	0
Svadeshi Mills	129	0	0
Vishnu Mills (5)	624	6	0
Laxmi	232	8	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	215	0	0
Podar Mills (4)	92	0	0
Bradbury Mills (7)	303	12	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	95	0	0
Surat Elec. (3-4)	125	0	0
Pre. Con. 1st	98	8	0
Pre. Con. 2nd	94	0	0
Pre. Con. 3rd	5	0	0
Amalgamated (5-8)	105	4	0
Amalgamated (5-0)	100	0	0
Walchandnagar (7)		.....	
Tata Chemical (8)	122	7	0
Jupiter	8	0	0
Supreme	92	8	0
Meyer	95	0	0
Mackenzie First	90	0	0
Mackenzie Second	80	0	0
Ahmedbad Advance	113	12	0
Mysore Mill	36	0	0
Standard	99	0	0
Madhusuduan	12	0	0
Khatau	81	0	0
Morarji	85	0	0
National Rayon	74	8	0
Hume Pipe	54	0	0
DEBENTURES			
Andhra 1952	100	0	0
Scindia	93	0	0
B Steamer 1959 (4-8)	91	8	0
Tata Power 1951	100	0	0
Walchandnagar (6)	103	0	0
Tata Mills	101	4	0
Locomotive	100	0	0
OUTSIDE SHARES			
Burma Corporation		.....	
New Victoria Mills	1	12	0
New Victoria Mills	1	8	0
Gold Mohur (20)	190	0	0
New Kaiser Hind	120	0	0
Indian Iron	99	8	0
Sajjan Mills	60	0	0
Osmanshahi (6-8)	90	0	0
Ajamshahi (6)	70	8	0
Air Services	1	14	0
Air India Tata	42	0	0
Air India International	67	0	0
Bharat Line (3)	87	0	0
Hind Motor	3	10	0
Walchand Motor	40	8	0
India Steel	5	5	0
Ralli Ord.	95	8	0
Ralli Pref.	92	0	0
Killick Ind.	131	0	0
Tata Loco	98	8	0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, June 28: The local bullion market was steady today under renewed buying by bull operators. At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 156/14 and declined at Rs. 156/10 under scattered selling but firmed up at Rs. 157/9 on increased buying and steadied at Rs. 157/4. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 156/14. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 87/15 and advanced at Rs. 88/4. Ready Gold was placed at Rs. 89/2 and Sovereigns were priced at Rs. 62/8.

Later on there was increased buying and Silver advanced at Rs. 158-10 and Gold was quoted at Rs. 89, Silver arrivals were 42 to 43 bars and the offtake was 5 to 6 bars. Gold arrivals and the octake were equal at 5 to 6 thousand tolas. Closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	158	0	0
Forward	158	5	0
Ready Gold	89	14	0
Forward	88	13	0

Produce Market

BOMBAY, June 28.

The produce market was quietly steady and there was no change in quotations. Castorseeds September opened at Rs. 144/8 and advanced at Rs. 145/8. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Bold ready Rs.	30	0	0
Coromandal ready	30	8	0
Khandesh quality	31	0	0
Groundnuts local ex-mill	47	0	0
Groundnut Oil Railway Receipts	15	6	0
LINSEEDS			
Bold ready delivery	28	8	0
Satna small ready	25	0	0
Linseed Oil ready	17	4	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Ready Madras quality	29	0	0
Oil First Pressure	19	4	0
Oil Commercial	15	8	0
September delivery	145	8	0

Castorseeds Sept

BOMBAY, Junes 28.

Opening	145 4
Highest	144 0
Lowest	150 4
Close	150 0

AMERICAN MARKETS

WEEK-END COVERING IN N. Y. COTTON

Further Gains In Rail Stocks

NEW YORK, June 27 (UPA)

Week-end short covering and mill demand for nearby positions enabled cotton futures to stage a bullish demonstration in late dealings.

After faltering at the start prices edged upward irregularly then spurred ahead in the last half hour when July delivery moved back to 40 cent leval. Prior to the late upswing the market moved along quietly.

Torrid weather in New York cut down ring attendance as a number of traders made an early departure for weekend holidays.

Open position is July at the start of trading was 269,400 bales Certificated stock amounted to 66,641 bales

Apart from the torrid weather and late price runup, market sentiment appeared to be two-sided with a number of traders uncertain which way to turn next.

The apparent collapse in the Senate of a measure to raise price support for cotton this year, uncertainties in Korea and crop news played their part in shaping the market trend. Excepting the first they were on the favourable side.

The market opened off 12 to two points and closed 10 to 22 points higher.

Closing prices included:

	Pr.Cl.	Open	High	Low	Close
Spot	40.95				40.70
July	39.78	39.70	40.00	39.70	39.97
Oct.	36.78	36.70	37.04	36.70	36.96
Dec.	36.66	36.54	36.84	36.54	36.76
Mar.	36.43	36.40	36.70	36.38	36.62
May	36.22	36.20	36.45	36.19	36.43
July	35.86	35.08	36.08	35.85	36.08
Oct.	34.35	34.38	34.56	34.37	34.56
Dec.	34.13	34.20	34.35	34.18	34.35
NEW ORLEANS					
Spot	39.90				40.00
July	39.71	39.62	39.97	39.61	39.93
Oct.	36.78	36.66	37.01	36.66	36.96
Dec.	36.58	36.44	36.80	36.49	36.75
Mar	36.42	36.38	36.66	36.38	36.60
May	36.23	36.18	36.36	36.18	36.39
July	35.80	35.84	36.04	35.84	36.03
Oct.	34.28	——	——	34.34	34.52
Dec.	34.08	34.10	34.18	34.18	34.31

New York Stock Market

Paced by rails and industrials price on the stock exchange made the third consecutive advance.

Industrials neared the year's best level while rails, scoring the best gains reached the highest level since March 11, 1931.

Dealings totalled 1,210,000 shares.

Rails gained a point or two. Oils gained fractions to over a point some equal losses. Steels improved fractionally. Motors were higher fractionally.

Of 1,076 issues traded 480 advanced, 294 declined and 302 were unchanged.

The curb turnover was of 390,000 shares and that of bonds came to dol. 2,440,000.

PARIS GOLD PRICE

PARIS, June 27, (UPA): On the Paris Bourse today gold was quoted at 489 Francs per gram.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, June 28.

MILLS
Apollo 2-10-6, 2-10
B. R. Cotton 56-4
B. Dyeing 371-4, 73-2, 71-4, 75
C. India 181, 82
Century 244, 44-8, 43-8, 46, 45-8
E. Textiles 265, 67-8
Gokak 210, 9-8, 11
I. U. Defd. 2
I. U. Ord. 10-9-6, 10-9, 10-9-6
Indore 92-8
Kohinoor 287, 85-8, 88
Laxmi 540
New Great 164, 62
Phoenix 131
Simplex 163, 62, 66-8
Standard 255
Svadeshi 256, 57-8
Vishnu 171-4
B. Steam 25-4
Scindia 13-8, 13-7, 13-10, 13-9-6

BANKS
Central 65-4, 65
Central New 68-8
Imperial 1738, 30
Imperial New 430
India 153-8, 53, 54
Union 6-14, 6-15
U. Commercial 34-4, 34-12

ELECTRICS
Ahmedabad 115-10, 15
Surat 121-4
Hydro 151-8, 52
Power 1485
New India 41 40-12 41
Empire 450
Vulcan 11-12

STEELS
B. Steel 18-9 18-13
I. Iron 23-1-6 23-2-6 23-1-6 23-5-6 23-5
Tata Defd. 1716-4 22-8 13-12 31-4 27-8
Tata Ord. 331-8 31-4 32-8 31 33-8 33-4
Tata IInd Pref. 130 29-12

MISCELLANEOUS
Alcock 271-14 72-8
A. Cement 170 69-8 70
Belapur 210 10-8
B. B. Old 413-2 14-6 12-8 14-6 13-12
B. New 152-8 53-12
B. B. Petrol 1 0-15-3
B. I. C. 9-1
Rayon Pref 74-8
I. Copper 2-9
Rayon 59-8
P. Canning 23
P. Const. 80 80-4
Shivrajpur 45
Tata Chem. 10-1 10-8
Tata Oil 35-4
Wimco 210

SPECIAL
Ahmedabad Elec. New 110-10 10-5
Digvijay Cement Ord. 69

Continental Stock Markets

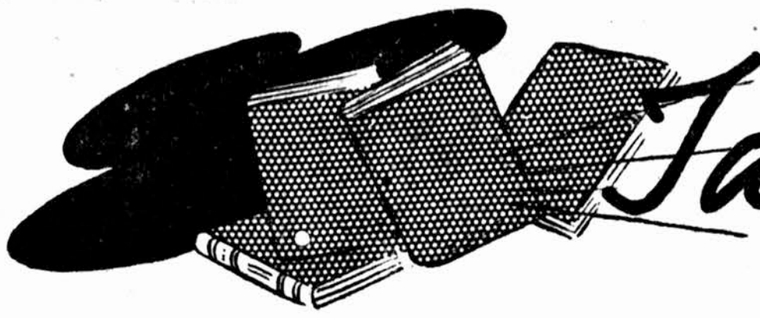
PARIS, June 27: After persistent firmness of the past week the market today was rather more hesitant as professionals tended to restrict their commitments and dealings were quieter than in recent days. Many groups nevertheless managed to gain further small ground and although best levels were not maintained towards the close, this was attributed more to absence of buying than any pressure to sell. Germans bonds held steady.

BRUSSELS: The forward market was quiet with only very minor price changes recorded in most groups. One of the few active stocks was Societe Generale which was traded at 8,140 to 8,240 against 8,140 yesterday's close. The spot market was quiet with price trend irregular in most sections including coals, engineerings and colonials.

AMSTERDAM: Bhyers were kept aloof and most departments showed no important price changes. Eli Company continued under the influence of yesterday's announcement concerning the postponement of accounts. Premium was nil and certificates totalled 512.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

	Bales
Export by Rail from 1st Sept. 1951 to 26th June	535280
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1951 to 26th June	831015
Same period last year	717641
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 26th June	661125
Same time last year	516797



Talking of Books—

ENQUIRY INTO RURAL ECONOMICS

Survey Of 118 Villages In Hyderabad State

RURAL ECONOMIC ENQUIRIES IN HYDERABAD STATE, 1949-51: by S. Kesava Iyengar. Published by the Hyderabad State Government. Price Rs. 15. Pages 658.

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF THE DRAFT PLAN: by T. N. Ramaswamy. Published by the Indian Press Ltd., Allahabad. Price Rs. 3-8. Pages 159.

THE NEW WORLD: by Chandrashekhar G. Bhide. Published by the C. G. B. Publishing Company, Poona. Price Rs. 10. Pages 244.

IT has become an economic truism that without accurate statistical information and factual data, no widespread measures for relieving socio-economic distress are possible.

In India in the past, there has been an almost complete absence of reliable data, there being few independent agencies for the collection and investigation of economic facts. But since the advent of independence, the Union and State Governments have become more alive to this need, and "Rural Enquiries in Hyderabad State 1949-51" is symptomatic of this trend towards more accurate and objective statistical information.

The author is Economic Adviser to and Secretary of the Central Board of Economic Enquiries in the Hyderabad State Government, by whom he was asked to undertake the enquiries, which form the subject of the work under review. His knowledge of economic conditions in Hyderabad State, stretching over more than a score of years eminently fitted Mr. Kesava Iyengar for this task; and the compilation of the results of these enquiries bear eloquent testimony to his vast experience in rural economics. However the work is not the result of his efforts alone, for he had working under him a staff of brilliant young research workers and statisticians who between them covered exhaustively all aspects of economic life in the villages of Hyderabad State.

So far as information is available, these enquiries are the most extensive completed till now in any part of India covering as they do 118 villages and over 36,000 resident families in rural areas. Even so the investigators went over less than one per cent of the villages or the total population of the State. But the analytical objectivity and complete impartiality with which these enquiries were conducted for over two years lend a stamp of authority to their conclusions; and as a result of them, economic planners will in future know how to make the best use of the material and manpower in Hyderabad State — potentially one of the richest territories in India.

The volume stands as a veritable mine of information on all aspects of rural economics. It would go beyond the scope of this short review to enumerate all the topics dealt with, though special mention should be made of the extensive surveys of agricultural holdings, family budgets and cottage industries. Statements of fact are made throughout: suggestions and conclusions occupy a very secondary place, going as they do outside the terms of reference of the investigators.

The one deficiency to my mind is the lack of a final chapter that would have rounded off all this wealth of factual information and would have made concrete suggestions for economic planning in Hyderabad State in the light of the material gathered. I hope this will be remedied at the time of the second printing.

For the rest it is a fascinating research work for all interested in the problem of rural reconstruction.

Draft Plan

Although it is scarcely a year since the Planning Commission submitted its Draft Plan for the economic development of the country, there have been a spate of commentaries on the Report. The latest to be added to this list is the "Economic Analysis of The Draft Plan" by T. N. Ramaswamy, a professor in the Economics Department of Benares Hindu University and a noted writer on economic subjects.

The Planning Commission's Report has been hailed as a masterpiece of realism in so far as it does not hold out any exaggerated picture of India's economic potential But Mr. Ramaswamy holds that as regards the financial aspect alone can the Draft Plan be said to be realistic, in so far as it is based on the present financial potential of both the Union and State Governments, provided of course other things remain equal throughout the implementation of the Plan. For the rest he believes that the Plan is little more than a laboured essay in administrative economics, a mere catalogue of the present and future developmental projects being undertaken by the public sector!

The author feels that in respect of its population policy, the Commission has done a distinct disservice to India by raising the Malthusian bogey. He believes that all planning ought to adjust itself to manpower budgets, and not 'vice versa' as the planners have sought to do. He holds also, and here most serious students of economics will agree with him, that no economic planning is possible in India on present factual and staistical data. For this purpose extensive economic surveys ought to have been undertaken throughout the country before the planners got down to work. Further, according to him, long-range economic planning while standing on top of an inflationary price spiral that has twisted our lives completely out of shape, was the height of economic folly!

Finally, the integral price policy is the central instrument of economic administration in a mixed economy of the type the Planning Commission has envisaged for India. But Mr. Ramaswamy feels that such a policy would need the mechanism of delicate adjustments between production and consumption through an intricate and finely balanced market system before it could become effective in administering the resources of the country in the agricultural sector.

Whether one agrees with Mr. Ramaswamy's economic views or not, one respects them: for his work has no political predilections whatsoever, but is merely an attempt to judge the Draft Plan on economic merits alone. That is as it should be. Again, Mr. Ramaswamy writes in a clear and lucid fashion, a style that is ideal for the clarification of abstruse economic reasoning for lay readers.

A readable and pertinent criticism of the Draft Plan!

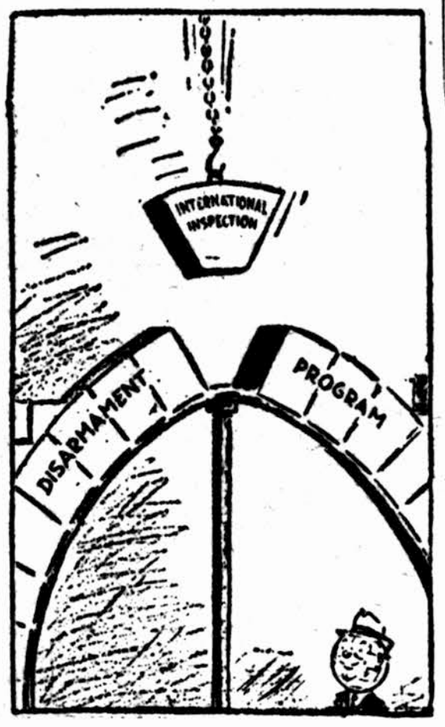
Towards One World

The third work under review is Chandrashekar G. Bhide's "The New World". The author subtitles it "the last chapter in the political history of the world," meaning presumably that those of our generation will be the last to see the world divided into independent, homogenous, constantly warring political units The next era will, he feels, be a One World era—a World Federation under a benevolent One World Government.

More than that it is difficult to say for this book. As I went deeper into it, I wondered more and more whether it was a work on history, on politics, on current affairs, or merely Communist propaganda on orthodox "American imperialism" lines. One wonders at the purpose or coherence of a work that meanders dully and disjointedly, and not very grammatically or eruditey either over the balance of power position in Europe for the last five centuries. It is indeed a far cry from a childish account of Anglo-Spanish rivalries in the 16th Century to an equally childish diatribe against so-called "American aggression" in Korea!

P. D.

"THE KEYSTONE"



Carmack in "The Christian Science Monitor."

TOBACCO SANS NICOTINE

A chemist in Buenos Aires reported a new process for taking nicotine out of tobacco. It involves soaking the leaves in water for ten days, and in tea for half a day, and repeating the procedure until all the nicotine departs.

SWAMI SHIVANAND & BHAGAVAD GITA

SHRIMAD BHAGAVAD GITA: By Swami Shivanand. Published by the Yoga-Vedanta Forest University, The Divine Life Society. Rishikesh Price Rs. 10. Pages 910.

BHAGAVAD GITA is one of the sacred books of the Hindus over which there has never been an end to controversy. The three schools of thought—Karma, Bhakti and Dnyana or Sanyas—have all tried to appropriate and interpret the teaching of the Gita to advance their own theories.

A politician like the late Lokamanya Tilak interpreted the Gita in his famous "Gita Rahasya" or the 'Secret of the Gita' to urge the people to action—the doing of duty or "Karma". The great Maharashtra saint Dnyanadev interpreted it in his "Dnyaneshwari" and popularised it among the Marathi-speaking people of his time. Even Mahatma Gandhi essayed in the field of the Gita and brought out his "Anasakti Yoga" —another interpretation of the Gita according to his creed of "unattached work or service"! And Vinoba Bhave has rendered the Gita in Marathi verse under the nomenclature of "Geetai"—Mother Gita.

It is true as Swami Shivanand says Gita is "Kalpataru" and "Kamadhenu" As evidenced by the above, everybody has "milked out everything from it."

One school of thought—of course, political—during the early years of the first decade of this century, in their enthusiasm to seek religious sanction for their doings—killing of the whites, who ruled India then—went to the extent of interpreting the Gita or taking support from it to their slogan of KILLING, NO MURDER.

Vivekanand once said that he would consider his existence fully justified if he could bring about a synthesis of the three main schools of Hindu philosophy, namely, the Dwaita, Adwaita and Vishistadwaita, of the three Acharyas, Madhwa, Shankara and Ramanuja, respectively. Swami Shivanand also aptly says that a Bhakti Yogi and Raja Yogi are the same and the difference lies only in name.

Swami Shivanand says that the philosophy of the Gita begins with verse 11 of Canto II of the Gita. Shankaracharya also considered that the main theme of the Gita commenced from the same stanza. But Shankaracharya interpreted the Gita as preaching Dnyana Yoga or Sanyas as the best of the three paths to encompass liberation in this life, while Swami Shivanand so far as the present volume under review is concerned stresses the conception of an incarnate God. The support that he has taken from Patanjali —that one can attain Samadhi or perfect psycho-physical equilibrium by concentrating on God—is a little one-sided. Patanjali has mentioned concentration on God as one of the more than half a dozen paths to spiritual uplift or psychological development, from which many powers can be attained and which can lead ultimately to the liberation of the human being from the worldly worries and matters terrestrial Swami Shivanand can, therefore, be classed in the school of Seshwara—or admitting the physical embodiment of God—school.

According to Vivekanand, Hinduism is a vast conglomerate of different sects and groups from animist, idol-worshippers, bhaktas or devotees of certain gods and goddesses, to the Raja Yogi and intellectual giants like Shankaracharya, Dnyanadev, Radhakrishnan and others. In whatever rung of the ladder, the Hindu aims at one thing: the liberation of the soul from the attachment to the life of this world and ultimate 'salvation" And for this all religious discipline is conceived and directed at. But the consummation of the efforts towards realisation can only come when one is in unison with the Infinite, after which intuition dawns. The test of intuition is of course harmony with the world around and recognition by compeers.

Krishna in the Gita has said there are "different ways of attaining to Him". "Whoever worships me in whatever form, I will reward him accordingly".

It is said Mahatma Gandhi once went to one of the big libraries in London and asked the librarian: What spiritual book is issued frequently?

The librarian replied: It is Gita

The value of the Gita as one of the greatest aids to the spiritual discipline of the individual—whether you take the Bhakti Yoga, the Karma Yoga or the Dnyana Yoga—cannot be overestimated. It was the Gita which attracted most of the early Theosophists like a magnet. Gita puts one on the royal road to achievement of the solution confronting human beings in their lives, especially at times of crisis, as the one which faced Arjuna on the battle-field of Kurukshetra. Duty in such crises is painly delineated in the Gita and all its cantoes are replete with wholesome advice. Gita is a good book in the hands of anybody and may help in keeping aloof from evil, whether mental or physical. Swami Shivanand however, urges that it should be a textbook in the hands of the school and college-going boys Gita is written in understandable Sanskrit. With a little guidance any one can be able to grasp the meaning.

Swami Shivanand's outlook on Gita has been discussed above. In some respects one feels that if it is a question of textbooks, some parts of Patanjali's Yogasutras though written in terse aphorisms would be a better selection.

The present volume besides having a word-to-word translation comprises of comprehensive commentary which is both explanatory as well as informative. A number of appendices also appear at the end of the book for ready reference. The volume should, therefore, commend itself to the general public. One would have wished an alphabetical index of the verses would have been a desiring addition.—B.G.L.

Personal Charm Of An Eskimo

SOME YEARS AGO, the chance came to me to join an Arctic expedition Several months later, after many weeks in a sailing vessel, I found myself walking along the Arctic coast of Alaska. I was separated from my companions and was travelling toward an Eskimo village at Cape Prince of Wales, writes Edward Weyer, Jr. in "Natural History Magazine."

It was dawn. The mountains ahead and the ice-dotted sea behind would have stirred an artist, but I was in no spirit to find beauty in this unfriendly land.

In the distance I saw a man walking toward me. His red-brown face and the mass of black hair that circled it above the parka hood lying on his shoulders made him look like a figure out of the Stone Age.

Perhaps the man in furs would only stare and pass by. Perhaps he would make fun of my clothes. He might examine my white skin with thinly hidden amusement. Surely he would want to know what I thought I was doing in his hunting grounds.

He did none of these things. His first words reminded me that an Eskimo is always kind to a stranger in want.

"Do you need meat?" he asked.

I hadn't eaten for hours, but I said, "No".

What he said next has given me food for thought through the years.

"How are your people?" he asked.

The fellow-feeling those words stirred in me has left me marvelling at the personal charm of that man of nature. His simple question threw a bridge across the ages of history that separated us. With all our civilized know-how, we could learn from him about the miracle of friendship.

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

THOSE who take a dim view of our modern youth would do well to reflect on the following excerpt from an annual report made some thirty years ago by the Principal of an American School, reproduced here from the NEA Journal:—

I know that children run roughshod over soft lawns in the springtime; ruthlessly rip up their neighbour's valuable shrubbery; fight fiercely on the way home from school; knock over ash barrels; mark schoolhouses with chalk; make knife cuts on schooldesks; and add pen-and-ink sketches to pages of books already illustrated by publishers.

I've seen children walk in front of me in a schoolroom and rudely interrupt the teacher who was conversing with me.

All these things I've seen or heard about, and while I'm not satisfied to toss them off as mere expressions of the effervescence of youth, neither do I propose to paint them in lurid colours and display them as a sort of panoramic picture to be enjoyed by the morbid element of educational calamity-howlers.

Children have a wonderful assortment of animal instincts we all know. And we educators are bound to admit that much of our job consists of turning these instincts to noble purposes.

In the good old days, they called it fighting original sin. That meant, I suppose, the accumulation of wrong reflexes which every generation of children seems to have inherited, since the first man threw the first stone at the first cat—only to be thereafter mortally afraid of every black cat crossing his path, especially at night.

Good Manners

Returning to the question of good manners, it seems obvious we do not want lip-service veneer. We desire our children to be trained in an atmosphere full of happy refinement, devoid of snobbishness on the one hand, or subserviency on the other. Intellectual snobbishness or codfish aristocracy is, at times, on a par with boorishness.

Let us encourage in our children a simple-hearted genuineness, with a dash of enthusiasm tempered by generous consideration for the other fellow's feelings and opinions. This is the goal of our drive for good manners. No elaborate code is essential, but rather, a development of taste and perspective.

There is no question as to the need of training children to respect others. For in these ultra modern days there is no denying that it all depends on who the other is.

I see little interest in fagging today with the aim of developing a proper inferiority complex. Nobody blacks the other fellow's boots. "Come, let's go" is a mighty workable slogan, but "thou-shalt" stirs up insurgency.

We need that type of teacher (or worker) who continually radiates around herself or himself what Mathew Arnold called "sweetness and light". Children will not be satisfied to respect him—they will love him.

Cycle For Courage

Harry Hopkinson, a 14-year-old schoolboy of Jump, near Wombwell, Yorkshire, has a new bicycle. It has been presented to him by the townspeople of Wombwell in recognition of his bravery in diving into a reservoir to rescue a non-swimmer from drowning.

Tit-Bits

A German firm has produced a typewriter with full keyboard small enough to fit into a lady's handbag. It weighs just over 2 lbs.

More than 200 young trees have been sent by air from New Zealand to the devastated Japanese city of Hiroshima. The gift of New Zealanders, they will be planted in the grounds of Hiroshima University.

Toys made in Johannesburg have been sent to Britain and the United States for sale at Christmas. They are mostly dolls and models of animals.

What is believed to be Malaya's biggest waterfall, 600 feet high and 30 feet wide, has been discovered by a British police officer during a jungle patrol in Pahang.

Classes are being held at Bridlington Public Library on the care of books and the way to consult reference works.

A damaged letter delivered to a Newbury address bore a Post Office explanation: "Damaged by snails in letter-box."

What's In A Name

A writer in a magazine for young people of the Congregational Church is using Solomon Homer as a pen-name.

When he answers questions correctly it is his hope, he says, to be considered as wise as Solomon. When he makes mistakes he hopes his readers will remember that even Homer sometimes nodded.

Loophole

Someone who is tired of the ordinary type of goldfish bowl, in which the fish just swim round and round, has produced a bowl with a wide glass loop over it, like a handle. Properly filled, this loop remains full of water and the fish swim through it, looping the loop time and time again!

Oversight

Two men were walking carefully along, one about ten feet behind the other, and both with one hand in the air.

"What do you two think you are doing?" asked the foreman.

"We are carrying the ladder over to that scaffolding," said one.

"What ladder?"

The first man looked round "Well, I never!" he said. "We left the ladder behind."

Sweeping Statement

Said a thrifty old farmer from Reading,

"When trees start their autumnal shedding,
I wander for miles,
Sweeping leaves into piles,
Which I give to my cattle for bedding".

Quick Thinking

He had been asked to distribute the prizes at the local school; and before doing so was speaking on the benefits of education.

"Now, take arithmetic," he said. "If we are educated we know that two twos are four, that four fours are sixteen, that nine nines are—er—er—and take history..."

Washing-day

Oh dear! said Mrs. Centipede
It's washing-day tomorrow. A
clothes-line I shall really need.
To beg, or buy, or borrow.
With quite a hundred pairs of socks.
That must be washed and mended.
As well as pinafores and frocks.
My work is never ended.

Quick Results

"Are you sure that an advertisement in your paper will bring results?" asked a man in a small country newspaper office.

"Absolutely", said the manager. "Why, last Monday a man advertised for a lost dog, and on Wednesday the dog walked into the office."

Keeping The Plugs Clean

Most motorists have only four sparking plugs to worry about. But the big four-engined plane may have as many as 224 plugs, and keeping them clean has always been a problem.

The problem may soon be a thing of the past, however, for Shell research engineers have had much success by adding a minute quantity of a certain chemical (tricresyl phosphate) to aviation petrol

Petrol thus treated reduces sparking plug trouble and minimises the risk of exhaust valve failure. The tricresyl phosphate renders the sylinder deposits electrically non-conductive and also non-corrosive to valves.

The Wet Paint

Mr. Portly had been quite sorry when the fruit-picking season was over and there were no more ladders to climb. So, one morning when he saw a ladder leaning against the house, he gaily started climbing it.

He only got up four rungs, though, before he leapt to the ground quickly. He had spotted a man in a white coat up ahead of him with a paint pot and brush in his hands.

"Never mind. I'll wait till he's gone," said Mr. Portly. But though he watched all the morning it was not until Ann came home for dinner that the man went. Immediately Mr. Portly hastened joyfully up the ladder.

Again, however, he only got up a few rungs, for Ann came dashing out and took him off. "No! Naughty, Mr. Portly!" she said firmly and carried him indoors.

Mr. Portly did not understand this. They had praised him for climbing on ladders in the fruit season. Why was it naughty to go up this one? he wondered.

Anyway, he jolly well ment to climb it. And, when Ann was not looking out he escaped and started climbing again. This time up he went till he reached the open playroom window.

"I'll hop in here," he cried. "Run downstairs, out, and up the ladder again!" So onto the sill he stepped.

My! What a horrified cry he gave! The sill was covered with wet paint! White, smelly, and sticky. Now he knew why Ann had said: "No!"

He shot under the playroom sofa and tried to lick off the horrid-tasting stuff. But he found that he could not!

How glad he was when Ann tracked him to his hiding-place by his footprints, and cleaned his paws for him. But the nasty smell of the turpentine she had to use lingered on his paws, for some time, reminding him not to climb that painter's ladder again!

This Kind World

A blind newspaper-seller of New Jersey told one of his customers that he would not be able to take a holiday this year; he had been unable to find anyone who would mind the stand during his absence.

But he did get his holiday, after all. When other customers heard of his plight they agreed to form themselves into a band of deputies, and each of them in turn looked after the newspaper stand for a day. A happy band, indeed!

Just An Idea

As R. L. Stevenson wrote: It is a poor heart, and a poorer age, that cannot accept the conditions of life with some heroic readiness.

Balkan-ji-Bari

Shri Parmanand Suganmal performed the opening ceremony of the Balkan-ji-Bari Children's Library in Kalyan Camps. On this occasion he gave a donation of Rs. 600. Thanks.

Are you a member of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh? Then try and enrol others in the organisation. If you are not, better join it immediately.

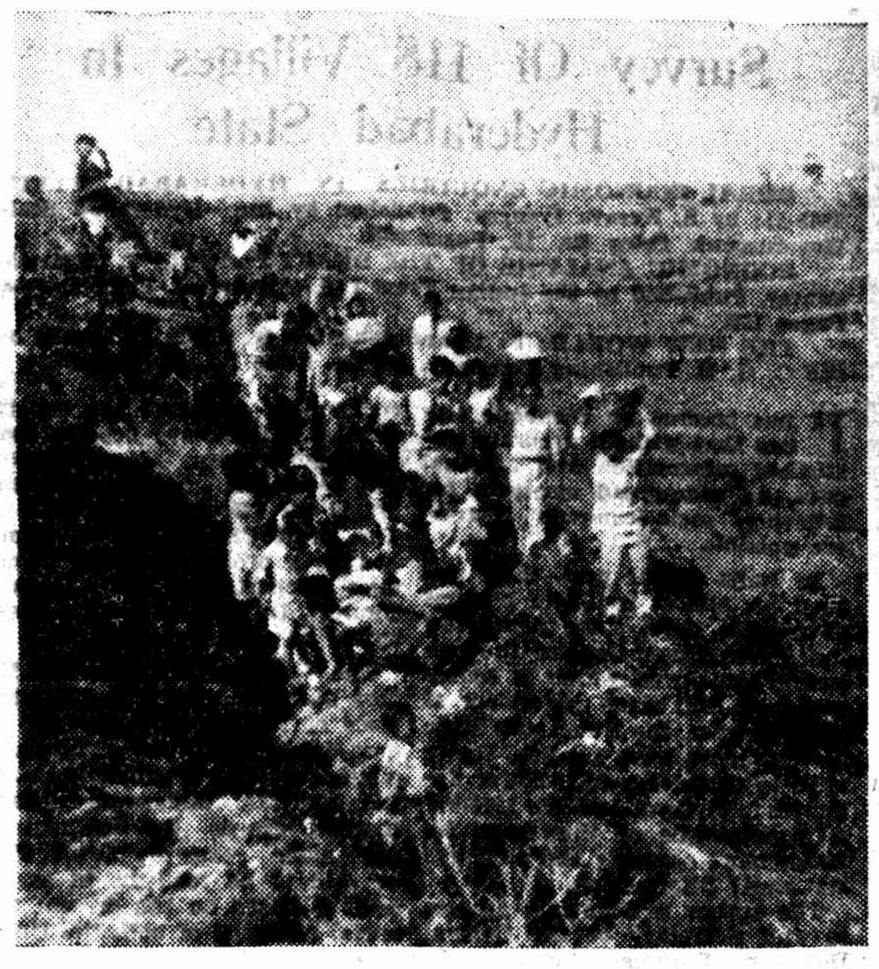
Please send for full particulars and enrolment forms of this premier All-India Children's Association from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

You may send to Dada also any of your contributions which will be gladly published if found suitable. Dada will, indeed, be happy to hear from you whenever you can write to him.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

IN GOD'S OUT-OF-DOORS



Children of the Dohad Balkan-ji-Bari Unit on an excursion.

BALKAN-JI-BARI IN THE OUTSKIRTS

a batch of Dohad Balkan-ji-Bari Unit boys and girls with Shri Arvind Kumar Parekh, its Vice-President.

DOUGLAS BACKS NEHRU

(Continued from page 4, col. 5)

dangers of quick industrialisation.

If private capital were turned loose and if the physical potentialities of that part of the world were exploited in the full sense, there could easily develop in a few years the greatest sweat shops in the world.

Industrialization even on the farms presupposes a lot in the Middle East and Asia. In 1950, I was near Kermanshah in Iran. It's a big, broad valley that looks very much like the valley that stretches south from San Francisco to Los Angeles, a beautiful valley, rich in bottom land. There is a wonderful man up there. He's a big landlord, but not the vicious type of absentee landlord that has placed a curse upon the Middle East and Asia. His name is Tavakoli. Tavakoli is a man who has seen the same vision that many of our industrialists have seen in America — the vision of a broad base of participation in the wealth of the country — opportunities for everyone — dignity and justice and freedom for all classes. Tavakoli has some model villages near Kermanshah When I asked him about his American farm machinery that he had imported there was sadness in his eyes because he had $500,000 worth of it and it was all broken down; and there was not a mechanic in Persia that could fix it. There were no mechanics and there were no spare parts. Even in Persia, the country that is a first or second cousin to us, there are no mechanics who can fix this farm machinery. There are no factories to produce spare parts. And in 1950 there was no foreign exchange to import replacements so Tavakoli had $500,000 of American farm machinery idle. I went down to see his beet-sugar fields out of Kermanshah. He had artesian wells and there were pumps to bring the water at various levels to the fields. But the pumps weren't working. I asked him why and he said because the valves broke and there are no valves in Persia and there is no factory to produce them.

Point 4 In Iran

In Persia Point Four has done a very good job, by and large. For example, Isfahan is one of the most beautiful Eastern cities that I have ever seen, as remote from anything that we in America have as you can imagine. Isfahan is in the center of a region where there has been a wide distribution of land. Our Point Four people have done a very fine job in Isfahan. The reason they have done a good job is because they start their base of operations at a level which will benefit the people of the country. They have also done throughout Persia and Iran a very fine public-health job in malaria control. Point Four, as an isolated venture, is a very difficult thing to justify in many countries. But that is not true in Isfahan. It is not true in areas like Uttar Pradesh in India, where there has been considerable progress in the break-up of the landed estates, or Himachal Pradesh in northwest India or in parts of Kashmir. In some of those places Point Four at the agricultural level could have a very profound effect. In other places, it might be almost a monstrosity Let me illustrate what I mean.

In this part of the world of which I speak, eight out of ten of the babies die before they reach the age of one. We could take the simple public-health-measures that we practice in America, send a half dozen experts from country to country, and save those babies from dying. We could do there what we did in Puerto Rico, It would be easy. Control the water supply, learn how to vaccinate for dysentery and so on, and all would be well. But if we stopped there without more, we would be doing nothing but increasing the number of people among whom you would have to ration the poverty.

We could send our agricultural experts and we could increase the production of the land 10, 20, perhaps 50 per cent. In large portions of this part of the world of which I speak, the net return to the man who works the land is between 5 and 10 per cent of the crop; the rest of it goes to the landlords, many of whom are absentee landlords. Most of them live in Paris, Rome or Beirut.

Those people who get the 5 to 10 per cent of the crop have barely enough to live on. They don't have enough to send their children to school. They don't have enough to have medical care or hospitals. They don't have enough to provide what we call material civilization, such as bathrooms, water taps, electric fans, radios, rugs on the floor. These people live in dirt and misery. Increase the production of that land 10, 25 or 50 per cent and most of it will go to the man who owns the land. Some of those countries are owned by 200 men for whom 3.5 million people work. Increase the productivity of that land and you make 200 men wealthier. Why should American taxpayers undertake that kind of a project?

This business of Point Four becomes complicated. It's easy to figure out a way whereby with the same amount of food you can increase the weight of a hog from 85 pounds to 100 pounds; how cross-breeding can push the number of eggs per hen up; how as a result of this or that or of the other thing you can increase the yield of millet or barley or wheat 10 per cent. But Point Four cannot be judged merely from a technical viewpoint. The Middle East and Asia have a feudal economy, a feudal political, social and economic system. That system was long supported by the British and made very romantic by the British.

But those who want to stabilize that situation are the most dangerous people in the world. They are the ones most apt to accelerate the trend of that part of the world to Communism. You can't stabilize feudalism in the world today and expect to survive.

What begat Communism in Russia? Feudalism. What is the great political strength of Russia in any part of the world? Feudalism. As long as there is an opportunity for people to work and to meet the odinary requirements of life, none of these desperate creeds will have any appeal to our people, nor will they appeal to other people.

Revolution On

One who is down at the bottom —as you would be if you were a peasant in the Middle East—would have to take desperate measures to escape. The desperate measures are the measures to get rid of feudalism. I have heard American officials talk about underwriting the status quo in the Middle East and Asia. That means in plain language underwriting the 200 men in charge of a country—stabilizing the political control of a government of, and for, the landlords. With all the wealth of America, it can't be done. With all the atomic bombs of America, it can't be done.

This is a revolution that is going on—a revolution against the control by a few men of the destinies of the great masses of the people. I've been among them—I've eaten with them—I've walked with them—I've shivered with them.

They are wonderful people—as fine as the people in our communities here. I say that when we go with the Point Four programme, let's be prepared to make up our minds whom we are for.

Are we for the people or are we for the landlords? Don't think we can avoid the issue. We won't be there—our Point Four people won't be there—a week before we'll have to take sides. It can't be avoided. The peasants will ask, "For whose benefit is this increased production going to accrue? Is it going to accrue to us or is it going to accrue to the man who lives in Paris?

Sometimes there's almost an impossible choice. Sometimes Point Four will be brought to a country where it's difficult, terribly difficult, for a representative of the American Government or a person carrying an American passport to promote the kind of project that the great bulk of Americans would believe in.

It is difficult because it would bring revolutions and the local governments would be opposed to it. But there are many places where you can do it. And I say, by and large, it would be a good idea to keep out of the places where you can't act in accordance with American principles and ideals.

Let me tell you about Mossadegh in Persia. I should say parenthetically that he's a personal friend of mine, and I have a great admiration for him. When he left this country in November, empty-handed, I was sad for him because of the tragedy of the situation. The British said, "He won't last three months as prime minister. We have a prime minister we'll put in when Mossadegh falls."

You know what has happened in Persia. Since December when Mossadegh returned, 80 seats have stood for election in the parliament—80 seats out of 136. How many do you think Mossadegh got?

ONE EXPLANATION

"On Behalf Of International Understanding."

Alexander in the Philadelphia Bulletin

Seventy-five. You know the province up on the Russian border called Azerbaijan—the troublesome province that was under a Soviet-controlled Government about 1945? How many seats do you think Mossadegh got from Aberbaijan? He got all of them. He was opposed on all sides by two groups: the British and landlord groups and the Communist group. Out of two million votes the Communist group got 25,000 votes; but out of the first 80 candidates, the Communists in Persia didn't get a single candidate into the parliament. I say a man who can control a country at the polls like that is a strong man. I say he's a man who should be respected and supported.

Help Mossadegh

Mossadegh is a wealthy man—an aristocrat. He has a land programme that calls for the break-up of the feudal estates of Persia, for a sale of that land to the peasants, so that Persia will have the kind of land programme that we, thank God, have had in this country, even before the Civil War, when all the land of the West was opened to our people and nobody got too much. Mossadegh would limit the holdings in Persia. The land problem, is the heart of the problem of Iran. Mossadegh is out to solve it. Mossadegh in Persia presents an opportunity that is rare. There aren't many political leaders that you can back in the Middle East because they're largely the status quo group, the feudal group, the landlord group. And why spend American taxpayers' money financing them?

Let me tell you about the composition of the new Persian parliament today. This is a grass-roots parliament; it represent a revolution come to the Middle East. That is something that has never happened in the history of the Middle East—a grass-roots parliament, as a result of a free election. Why? Because every goat herder in Persia loves Mossadegh and believes in him, just like the people in this country—most of them—loved FDR. And so I think we should be supporting Mossadegh, because those opportunities don't come very often in the Middle East.

We in America have great technical skills. We can produce machinery; we can produce a material civilization. But I imagine that Russia could do about as well as we could do at that level. I don't underestimate the tremendous power of our technical capacity and the importance of the material civilization that we have and its significance in terms of employment and the comforts of life and our standard of living. But I hate to think that America will go down in history as the nation that made the first atomic bomb or had the finest bathrooms or the greatest television sets or the fastest motor cars. Surely, America should be remembered and measured by things more important than that. What is this thing, America, in our hearts and souls? Is it something we can put up an see an look at? I don't believe so. I think it is what we wrote into the Declaration of Independence. And it wasn't written just for ourselves. Abraham Lincoln believed that the Declaration of Independence was designed not for Americans alone but was a document that would inspire other people to shake the weight and burdens from their shoulders the world around—the people of all races and all tongues. That's the idea of America we should spread abroad. That is the idea of America that I think is real and vibrant. America stands for freedom.

America stands for independence. America stands for justice. Not justice in the landlords' sense; not justice in the French or the British or the Dutch or the Russian colonial sense—but justice in the American sense.

Why did we refuse to put Tunisia on the agenda of the Security Council? Why do we refuse to give these little people of the world a hearing? Do we believe in the righteousness of power? I thought we believed in the power of righteousness.

American Ideal

Well, that's Point Five. If we can go to a region in India where there is an equitable distribution of the land, where there is opportunity for the common man, and tie into that programme—then we are promoting the American ideal—then we are identifying ourselves with the peoples of the world in their aspirations—then we're making impossible this crude, this crass, this dismal thing known as Communism.

If we go to a region to make a group of landlords richer, then we are promoting the thing that at home we hate.

If we go to Persia and back Mossadegh with Point Four, giving him wholehearted support, then we're promoting the cause of the civilization that we believe in—then we're promoting freedom, justice and opportunity, and dignity for the common man.

Those who oppose him, who align themselves with the forces that would destroy him, are conspirators to turn the Middle East into a Russian concentration camp.

If you and I were in Persia, we'd be for Mossadegh 100 percent. If we were in India, we might not be for Nehru 100 per cent, because Nehru has been compromised by reason of his position in the Congress Party—though we'd be for him about 90 percent. If the conditions existed in America that exist in the Middle East and Asia, we tonight would be forming an American revolutionary committee—a committee to promote a revolution—to lead a revolution—to destroy the octopus that was overpowering us.

The proudest thing in our history is the American Revolution. The ideas that it espoused are ideas that spinned throughout the world. Point Five is the American Revolution. Let's make it a good revolution. Let's put our ideas behind it and a few of our dollars.

The strange thing about it is that if you've got some good ideas, you don't need much financing. It is the lousy ideas that require a lot of money.

Ideas are very dangerous; ideas have no boundaries—no state lines, no national lines, no oceans. They're powerful—the most powerful things in the world today. A few simple, good, old-fashioned ideas from the Declaration of Independence coupled with a fair portion of Point Four can stem the political tide of Communism. Take all the American money that you can collect and all the guns and all the atomic bombs and keep your programme sterile of these ideas of freedom and justice and opportunity—and the Red tide of Communism will roll on and on and on. And that's what it's doing today. You can't stop it by talking about democracy and peace. You have to talk about it in terms that are understandable at the village level. We can't do that unless we are prepared to go into the village of Asia and the Middle East with a programme of political action. If you can't go in that way, stay out. When you go in, go in wholeheartedly in the American way. With a few dollars and a few great ideas, you can save the world from this horrible spectre of Soviet imperialism.

Persian Story

The Persians have a legendary character they call Mullah Nasr-ed-Din. He dates back to about the twelfth century; he's legendary. He's a character that Irvin S. Cobb and Will Rogers and some of our other American humourists would have enjoyed knowing. When you go into the villages of Persia, you pick up a lot of his stories. Some of them you have to clean up a bit and others are all right as they are. They nearly always start out with Mulah had a donkey. One day he was going down the road with the donkey; and this donkey was the slowest donkey in the Middle East. The day was hot, and Mullah got very discouraged about his donkey. Mullah, being a very ingenious person, always had something along to help him out. This time it was a bottle of turpentine. So he pulled out this bottle of turpentine and he applied it to the donkey, and the donkey immediately burst into a terrific spurt. It went so fast Mullah couldn't keep up with the animal. Mullah ran as fast as he could and still could not catch the donkey. So he pulled out the bottle of turpentine and put some on himself. Pretty soon Mullah passed the donkey. About that time they came to a village. The villagers rushed out and stopped the donkey and Mullah said, "For heaven's sake, don't stop him—stop me!"

Well, I think we've been stopping the wrong thing. I thing that if we get behind Point Five and put it together with Point Four, we can really start to see things happening in the Middle East and Asia.

X-RAY CORN REMOVER

X-rays are now removing corns, usually in only one treatment. Stating that corns are 'probably second only to the common cold as a source of human misery,' Dr. Sydney J. Hawley of Seattle, Washington, reports that irradiation relieves corn pains immediately; four to six weeks later the corn peels off.

"Part of the treatment," Dr. Hawley says, "is to advise that ill-fitting shoes be discarded. But as this advice is seldom followed, it probably can be dispensed with. Even with misfitting wear, recurrence is rare under a year."

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At the precise moment when he crossed the North Pole everything in the world, all oceans, countries, all humanity, lay south. It was like sitting on a maypole, faced with one's pick of countless streamers.

Then when he reached Alaska from Norway Capt. Charles Blair

Beat The Sun By Half An Hour

ONE-MAN FLIGHT OVER NORTH POLE

ONE sunny day last May a bare-headed man in tweeds streaked across the rooftop of the world in one of the great flights of history. High over that wilderness of polar ice Captain Charles Blair risked his neck to explore a matter of international importance: Are non-military transpolar flights feasible? writes Francis and Katharine Drake in Popular Science monthly.

Only very long-range military planes, with special navigating aids, fuel for 10,000 miles, crews of a dozen men, fly across these frozen wastes. At the North Pole the earth spins like a gigantic football. No destination stays put, no magnetic compass registers correctly, no radio can reach the earphones. The floating icecap is in ceaseless turmoil, breaking up, refreezing, cracking again. There is no place to land in safety, and a navigational error of a few degrees can spell the difference between Alaska and Siberia.

Why, then, did quiet, serious, 41-year-old Charlie Blair draw out his savings and transform himself into a one-man polar expedition? Blair's record didn't mark him as a stunt man; he is a master airline captain, with three million miles and 450 Atlantic crossings in the log.

Head-shaking began when Blair bought a U.S. Army surplus Mustang P-51, vintage, 1943. It was a museum piece as fighters go, but it was fast and it was strong. Revamping this propeller-driven veteran so that it would be capable of distance-flying monopolized months of Blair's spare time. But by January 1951 the Mustang was ready. She had a new 1,700 h.p. Rolls-Royce Merlin engine and a staggering new fuel capacity. She had a new name, too—EXCALIBUR III—though around the hangars she was called "the Flying Gas-tank."

Blair's idea of a warm-up flight provoked more head-shaking. He proposed to ride the winter winds from New York to London, 3,479 miles non-stop—astride a "jet stream." These jet streams are westerly winds of superhurricane force that boil around the upper stratosphere, reaching a peak of 250 m.p.h. or more in winter.

January 30 provided the right set-up and Blair had three days' leave. With the wind barrelling down the runways, he lifted EXCALIBUR from Idlewild International Airport and disappeared into an overcast of snow and ice. Seven hours and 48 minutes later he set her down alongside London's sooty chimney stacks. Blair had travelled faster than any distance flier before him, at an average speed of seven and a half miles per minute. And his record still stands, jets notwithstanding.

Pre-Packaged

Landing in London with ample fuel reserve convinced Charlie Blair that he had licked EXCALIBUR's distance handicap. Another important obstacle remained; navigation over the polar icecap. His solution of that problem — "pre-packaged" navigation — made aviation history and blueprinted a method by which passenger liners may soon be following his trail across the Pole. He worked out a way of doing the complicated work BEFOREHAND and boiled down flight procedures to a simple routine.

First he set a precise day, hour and minute for his take-off. Next he plotted on a chart his roadway through the sky, a beeline from Bardufoss, Norway, to Fairbanks, Alaska. He chopped it up into hours and established from navigational tables the angle the sun would make to each of these time intersections at a specific minute. Thus the sun would give him a route marker for almost every mile of the trip.

Getting a sun bearing, or angle, in flight is a simple operation, like looking down the sight of a rifle. Blair would need a sun compass, or angle measurer, and a bubble sextant to help him determine whether or not the wind was drifting him off course. With these two instruments and a pre-plotted course, all he would have to do en route would be to read off sun angles and compare them with corresponding readings on the chart. If they did not agree, he'd have to yank EXCALIBUR's nose round until they did.

Blair selected May for his flight, a time when Arctic weather is normally at its best. On May 29 the sun and moon would be almost at right angles at the Pole, a phenomenon which offered opportunity for a navigational double-check. At Bardufoss, his departure point just inside the Arctic Circle, Blair checked his plane with Lindbergh-like precision, set his three watches and reshot the sun. The airport personnel was filled with misgivings. The picture just refused to add up to a polar exploration—the bare-headed man in tweeds, that tiny plane, daring to challenge the harshest wilderness on earth! And all this flier had checked aboard was a four-leaf clover, a letter from his small son addressed to "Santa Claus, North Pole," and the first polar air mail—3,000 postcards to be auctioned off for a charity cancer fund.

Takes Off

The airport clock clicked to departure time. Blair waved, and closed the cockpit cover. It was a heavy take-off—the tail. glutted with petrol, dragged like a meal-sack. Spectators held their breath, then, HALLELUJAH, up came the tail at last....

EXCALIBUR was airborne.

Blair adjusted his oxygen mask and set up the sun compass. From now on, this was his routine: Every ten minutes take bearing, check with packaged plan, adjust course as necessary. Every hour double-check with sextant. For the rest, watch fuel, nurse engine, check oil, check distance run, keep on being a human calculating machine.

Below, the sea was like, plate glass. Beneath its unlined face rotted a thousand unsung polar expeditions.

At Spitzbergen, the most northerly habitation in the world, Blair had a date with a radio signal—atmospherics permitting. Luck was with him. The signal, streaming in high and clear, indicated the island passing just where it should have been. ON COURSE—ON TIME. Blair's spirits soared Next call, Alaska!

Now he hoisted EXCALIBUR to 22,000 feet, his thriftiest cruising altitude. For nearly an hour he flew on without any sense of progress. Time and distance counted for nothing. He felt like an insect trapped between cloud and firmament. The midnight sun, blazing into the cockpit, made him swelter.

Over Icecap

Abruptly, the clouds thinned out below him, and Blair caught his breath. There stretched a sight few men have seen—the soulless, silver-plated panorama of the polar icecap. Blair stared down in awe, from four miles up, at the foating crust that helmeted the world, the legendary realm without a sunset or a dawn. The chart indicated that he was passing the area where, 25 years bef re, the Amundsen-Ellsworth expedition had been forced down. Theirs had been the first attempt to reach the Pole by air. Blair recalled Ellsworth's description of that landing on a frozen sea, choked with a chaotic mass of floating ice.. it was like trying to land in the Grand Canyon." It sent a shiver up his spine. EXCALIBUR'S landing speed was 145 miles per hour!

Nearly five hours after take-off now, and the moon should be popping up above the starboard sky line. It would be one degree above the earth at the North Pole. He strained his eyes, but the intensifying haze obscured the moon—if it was there.

North Pole

Approaching latitude 90 degrees north—that theoretical pinprick on the ice where compass points dissolve—Blair fumbled in his pocket for his son's letter. He raised his sextant, pre-set it for 90 degrees north and squinted at the sun. And there it was, dead centre in the bubble. He had reached the North Pole!

Out of the sliding window zipped the letter to Santa Claus, and a wave of emotion swept over Blair. That pencilled scrawl was going to land close to the spot where locked in ice, reposes one of history's milestones, a monument to human courage.

Almost half a century ago six swaddled figures had stood down there, planting the Stars and Stripes, while one of them, through cracked and bleeding lips said, "I...formally take possession . . in the name of the President of the United States. "It had taktn Robert E. Peary 23 years of successive effort to cross that last 400 miles of icecap.

Now came the test of tests for Blair. At the precise moment when he crossed the Pole everything in the world, all oceans, countries, all humanity, lay south. It was like sitting above a maypole, faced with one's pick of countless streamers.

Just one led to Point Barrod, Alaska, on the way to Furbanks. Its neighbours streamed off to Siberia, to Greenland, to wastes of sea and land. Until Point Barrow's radio signals could reach him, the sun remained Blair's only guidepost.

Sun Turns

As the earth had turned, the sun had crept from behind Blair's left shoulder and was now slowly moving up towards the bow of his plane. It had begun to glaze th blue-grey mist, making it difficult to see ahead. He rose to 25,000 feet, where the glare was less, and bored on.

Two nours from the Pole the sun reached a point immediately above EXCALIBUR'S nose. Blair was now flying in a globe of shining haze which shut off visibility in all directions. With every hour the glare increased and the cockpit seemed to shrink. He felt he was the loneliest human in the world.

Then he flicked a switch, setting the radio direction-finder for Point Barrow. The needle quivered into life, swung, steadied, came to rest. DOT-DASH-DASH-DOT—the faint, intoxicating music of humanity. Point Barrow calling.

Blair passed over Point Barrow one minute ahead of flight plan. Less than two hours later postal authorities at Fairbanks, Alaska, began to stamp the hour-of-arrival on the first polar air mail.

Those 3,000 postcards had flown across the roof-top of the world so fast that they had beaten the sun from Norway to Alaska by more than half an hour.

Actual flying time was ten hours 27 minutes. Blair, TEN POUNDS LIGHTER AFTER 3,300 MILES OF SWEATING INSIDE AN OXYGEN MASK, was aching and weary, but exultant. His one-man charge against the icecap had nudged the goal of shorter, cheaper air routes over the Pole nearer to reality.

A few days later, spruce in his company uniform, Captain Charles Blair stood at Idlewild, watching passengers embark on the Stratocruiser he was about to fly to London.

"I see some NUT just flew across the Pole—alone," one passenger remarked: "CRAZY' I guess!',

Blair grinned "Could be," he said.

A PORTRAIT STUDY

This portrait study taken in the drawing room of Clarence House showing the Queen wearing a smoke grey tulle and lace ball dress, needle-run with silver thread. The sapphire and diamond necklace was a wedding present from the late King and the tiara from Queen Mary and the diamond bracelet from the Duke of Edinburgh. The Duke is wearing a mess dress of the Royal Navy with the sash and insignia of the order of the Garter.

LITTLE FLAT FOOT

SOME YEARS AGO I raised white turkeys and semi-domesticated wild mallards along the shore.

True to their ancient instincts, they often stole one another's nests. In one case, a mallard hen wandered into the home of a white turkey family and left a light-greenish egg as companion to the big white ones.

As the period of hatching is the same, one member of the new little family had a pair of broad flat feet and a shovel beak, instead of a sharp chisel one. The little stranger did not have to ask the Supreme Court to rule on the paternity. The foster mother accepted the duckling, albeit somewhat doubtingly!

The first few weeks things ran along smoothly. But when turkey legs grew long and were fitted to seven league boots, the little short-geared navy-built brother thought he was travelling "The Rocky Road to Dublin" forever.

The turkey hiked everywhere, even to the neighbour's grain field, where the heads of wheat were too high up for him to reach. When the wheat was harvested, the duck, running on stubble, seemed to be walking on a field of spearheads.

At nightfall, when they returned to the barn, the turkeys would fly to the peak of the roof, and the duck, whose wings were not developed, would stand looking up at his heartless brothers. He looked forlorn and homesick with drooping wings.

Finally, the duck gave up, and wandered down to the lake and joined his native clan, which spent the night on the water where fox and ferret could not harm. Our little friend then had a chance to soak his bruised and feverish feet.

—AUBREY GRAVES
in 'The Washington Post.'